NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Without Concealment----Without Compromise.

VOLUME IV.---NO. 32. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1844. WHOLE NUMBER 188.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
At 143, Nassau Street, New-York.

DAVID LEE CHILD, Editor.

☞ All remittances, and letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper, should be addressed to ISAAC T. HOPPER.

TERMS.—$2,00 a year, in advance; $2,50 if not paid within six months.

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H. M. HENRY, PRINTER.

Selections.

RETRENCHMENT, AND THE HOME SQUADRON.

Remarks of Mr. Adams, on the resolution of Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, (*democrat,*) in the words following, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to report to this House when the home squadron was first established by law, what have been the annual expenditures therefor, and how much of the estimated expense for the next year is intended to be expended for that purpose.

Mr. Hamlin moved an amendment to add the following words:

"And what is the service that has been performed by the home squadron."

[We gave a slight sketch of these remarks in last week's Standard. It would be well for the reader to refer to it, for the purpose of refreshing his memory of their connection with the entire discussion.]

Mr. Adams rose in reply, observing that he had been most exceedingly edified by the debate, particularly by the effort of his friend, the "pacificator," (loud laughter,) to aid his friend from New Hampshire, Mr. Hale, in his purposes of economy. (much merriment.) The gentleman, said Mr. A. gave this House a great deal of instruction in regard to the manner in which this House is to begin to retrench public expenditures, and in the end, to elect its president. (laughter.) But his remarks did not happen to apply to the motion; and they were, in fact, leading away the House from considering it. The argument of the gentleman was, in substance, that it was not to these nine millions, asked for the navy, and I know not how many millions for the army, that the House was to look, if it sought to economize expenses. Oh, no, sir; it was not by curtailing our military and naval expenditures, that we are to economize; no, not at all. And now, to come to dollars and cents, what comparison is there between the reduction proposed by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Ingersoll, and the amount of expenditure proposed for the navy during the present year? The gentleman, with all his powers of exaggerative eloquence, made out the whole expense of the legislation of this country, in all its branches, and with all its details, to amount to but two millions of dollars; and what is asked in the secretary's report, for the use of the navy? Nine millions; and for what? To spread our flag to the winds, and show our stars and stripes in every sea. What else is it to do? Is it necessary, at this time, for the defense of the country? Does our coast require a whole squadron to protect it? Is the great maritime power of the earth in such a position of affairs with us, that we need expect the coming of a British squadron here, to meet which this home squadron is wanted? No, sir. What, then, do we want it for? There was, two years ago, a report from the then Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by a report from the Secretary of War, in which there was an intimation that our navy, in comparison with the navy of Great Britain, was then as one to eight; that the British navy was, in fact, eight times as large as our own; and the sum then asked for the naval service of the year, was eight millions; (now we are asked for nine millions, one million more;) and the report of the Secretary of the Navy contended for the principle that it was the policy of this government to go on increasing its naval establishment, as fast as it could, until it rose to half the size of the navy of Great Britain. Now, put these two things together. Their navy was then to ours as eight to one; and we were to augment ours till it was half as large as theirs: theirs being eight, ours must be four; and four times eight are thirty-two: so that the secretary, in substance, asked of Congress to sanction a principle which necessarily involved the appropriation of thirty-two millions of dollars for the naval service.—This was asked, I say, two years ago, as proper, at that time, for the use of the navy. And the gentleman has already said, that if we go on increasing our naval force at the rate we are now pursuing, thirty-two millions will not be enough. No, sir, it will not; fifty millions will not cover the expenditure. My friend from Philadelphia, (Mr. Ingersoll,) was, I recollect, very ferocious, about that time, for the burning of London (a laugh) with our navy; he told us it could be done; and if our naval force was not equal to it then, he was ready to go on and increase it till it should be strong enough to sail up the Thames and burn London. (roars of laughter.) Yes, sir, London; not Chatham, which I believe some Dutch admiral did once set fire to, or attempted it.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll here, amid much surrounding merriment, interposed to explain; and Mr. Adams assenting, he stated that he had only proposed to burn London, in return for what the gentleman from Massachusetts had proposed, viz: to take a British fleet up the Mississippi, and burn Natchez! (laughter.)

Mr. Adams. I burn Natchez? I take the British fleet up the Mississippi? I never proposed any such thing. I bring a British fleet up the Mississippi to burn Natchez? Oh no, sir. This is an afterthought.

But I come back to the motion made by the gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Hale,) and I must say I was not a little surprised at the quarter from which a motion like that should come—a quarter the most interested, certainly, in having due protection provided for our coasting trade, and consequently in the maintenance of a home squadron. I believe that when the project of a home squadron was first broached here, I was myself a good deal in its favor; and if I remember right, I voted for it.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. Yes; there were, in fact, but three voting against it.

Mr. Adams. Aye; and that was because this House did not then know what it was for. I hope they now do know what it is for. Sir, it looks to a war with Great Britain—to this first, and then to the fact that in that event the coast will require a large squadron for its defense. It is proposed to go to war with Great Britain, in case she should take a fancy to take Cuba. *That* is the reason for increasing this home squadron. That's it. It is WAR, sir.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll here said he was very anxious to put one question to the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts: would the gentleman allow him to ask him one question?

Mr. Adams. Why, I believe not, sir. If the gentleman wants the floor to put questions to me, I think I had better not yield it; for I do not want to be questioned by the gentleman, just now. What question does he want to put?

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. I ask the gentleman, would he let Great Britain have Cuba? would he?

Mr. Adams. I ask the gentleman, in turn, is he ready to go to war with Great Britain? is he?

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. Without one moment's hesitation, sooner than let her take Cuba.

Mr. Adams. I believe so. I believe the gentleman is ready; and as that is at least a possible event, this home squadron appropriation is meant to provide for it. I am against a war, and I believe the country is against it, and that they will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire. I believe that the morals of the country are not so deeply corrupt as to be prepared to go to war with Great Britain for the sake of a company of creoles: no, nor yet for the sake of annexing Texas to the Union; for that is another of the objects in view.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania said that it is not by reducing the expenditures in the army or the navy, that we can effect a reduction in our expenditures, No; but by administrative measures here, at home. Well, sir, suppose we shall adopt, at once, the British plan, and let the members of this House and the members of the Senate serve without pay. Suppose we strike out the items of our pay and mileage, and all the other expenses, as well of Congress as of the executive, what will the saving be? At the outside, but two millions.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. Not including the executive; the expenditures of Congress alone—that is, for three sessions.

Mr. Adams. Well, of Congress then, without the executive, for two years. Strike out all administrative expenditures—all the documents we print for the information of the people of the Union, some fifteen or twenty volumes every year, in order to show the nation the measures here proposed and adopted. Strike this all off; the expenses of both houses of Congress, with their officers, and what does it amount to? Two millions. Well, cut that down; and then cut off the same sum from the appropriation for the navy, and what will be still left? SEVEN millions. Now, admitting that all the gentleman's charge of extravagance in the expenditures of this House be true; grant it all; and still, I ask, what is it that is done here? what is the interest of this nation, in our acts and doings in these houses of the legislature? and then, I ask, what is their interest in having an enormous navy afloat all over the world, to take the territory belonging to other nations, aye, to invade the territories of nations at peace with us, as has repeatedly and recently been done? What good will these nine millions do to the country, if expended as is proposed upon the navy? And what will it be in comparison with the benefits derived from the legislation of Congress? I say that the principle of the gentleman's argument is unsound. I say that it is not here that the great mass of expenditure is to be found, or is in any danger of ever being found. No; but it is in the army and the navy.

Why, sir, in the light reduction of our army expenditure, two years since, when we reduced a squadron of cavalry to infantry or riflemen, a retrenchment for which the country is under obligation to the gentleman from Tennessee, over the way, (Mr. Cave Johnson,) and me, as a part of it, much as we may differ in our politics, and light as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll) may make of it—if compared with the increase proposed by the then Secretary of War, a reduction was effected of not less than four millions of dollars. The secretary proposed to increase the army to twenty thousand; instead of that the House reduced it one-third, which was in effect equal to a saving of more than four millions of dollars. At that time, too, there was an increase proposed for the navy, but the House refused to countenance the project, and instead of increasing, curtailed the navy expenditure. Little as I am disposed to boast of having been a member of the last Congress, and little as I may like many things it did, I will say that it was the most retrenching Congress that ever sat since the commencement of this government, and its reductions of the public expenditure were made in the army and navy—those two great arteries of expenditure in every country.

Mr. Ingersoll was here understood to ask what Secretary of War it was who had proposed the increase of the army just alluded to?

Mr. Adams replied that, if he recollected right, it was the same gentleman now Secretary of the Treasury. The regiments were then fourteen, and in his report he advocated the addition of two regiments more, and that for a peace establishment. The secretary recommended this in his report, and the President recommended the report to the House. It was the present Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Ingersoll. Ah, but he recommends treasury notes. [a laugh.]

Mr. Adams resumed. Those two reports, one from the Secretary of War, and the other from the Secretary of the Navy, revealed what was the policy of the administration—a policy commencing with the appropriation of not less than *forty millions* for the army and navy. I say the House now knows what that policy is; and, knowing it, I hope my friend from North Carolina, (Mr. McKay,) the chairman of the committee of ways and means, a gentleman who has always been the advocate of economy in this House, will now carry his economical principles into that committee, and will not be any more favorable now to an increase of expenditure, either in the army or navy, than he was when a reduction was made, with his strenuous aid, in both. I do not say that it will be necessary to reduce either branch at present. I have not had time to examine the reports submitted to us by the executive: but I am fully convinced it is wholly useless to go into the boundless expenditure recommended to us to provide the *materiel* of a war; and to prevent this we must reduce the appropriation asked for.

And now I come to notice the system of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll,) which is, to save in the administration of the government. Why, the gentleman knows perfectly well that the administration is not *here*. This is the place for legislation. You supervise, superintend, and control the actings of the executive; but the administration is not here. I should, myself, be glad to have the honorable gentleman at the head of a committee for the reduction of expenditures in Congress. We should then see what all his plans would come to. [a laugh.] I believe when all was done, he would save nothing but candle-ends. [much merriment.] Why, sir, we have tried that. We had in the last Congress two committees for retrenching our expenses, and they were as zealous in the discharge of their duty as I ever knew committees to be in my life; I see the chairman of one of them now before me; the other, (Mr. Summers,) I grieve much to learn is detained at home by ill health. I again say, I never knew two committees go into their work with more zeal and determination to discharge their whole duty. One, I think, was general in its character, having charge of the expenditures of the whole government, executive as well as congressional. The other was confined specially to the expenditures of this House alone. And what did they do? The gentleman himself laughs at the question: he laughs, and can't help it, when he thinks of what it all come to. They cut off a few of the pages, and they made some small saving in our quills, and paper, and pens. [a laugh.] We agreed to all the rigid reductions they reported, and that was the amount of it. Put the gentleman at the head of such another committee, and all he and his committee will do, will, I venture to predict, be not a farthing better.

Now I say I am averse to the gentleman's proposition upon principle. He asks us to go to the administration to retrench. Why, the executive government is for the administration. You furnish the means—they administer them. All our extravagances, he says, are in the administration. Now, heavy as has been the responsibility on me as a member of this House for the last four years, I have no reproach to cast on the President that he has not reduced them. I say, if the reduction is made, it must be made here; it must be done by this House; and the only way you have to do it, is by drawing your purse strings together when the appropriations are asked for; besides which, you have the power of impeaching the executive officers. The gentleman seems to think that your executive government is the most corrupt in the world, and all it does is to devise means for spending the public money. I do not think so. I never charged this, not even on Mr. Van Buren's administration. It is not there that the evil works. And as to this House, as I said, Congress has no other means to control executive expenditures but by refusing the money. You must get the report of a committee, and then cut short the appropriations. And that is just what we did. That is what the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Cave Johnson) set forth with so much zeal, and in consequence a large reduction was effected in the army and elsewhere, as any one may see if he compares what we gave with what we were asked to give. We both cut off existing sources of expenditure, and cut down still more largely sources proposed to us. And I hope that, on the present occasion, the gentleman from New Hampshire will not be diverted or at all turned aside from his purpose by the little attempt of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to throw him off by proposing to inquire if we use too many pens, and wafers, and bits of sealing wax; for we never shall find, here, anything else to inquire about. I have heard, indeed, some gentlemen talk about shortening our sessions; and I have heard some gentlemen already talk of adjourning in March, and others of adjourning in April. If we do it, it will be necessary for us to use very close application indeed. There is a great deal to be done. We have, among other things, four or five millions of debt to pay, and revenue to provide for it. The payment is recommended to us by the secretary.

For myself, I shall be much obliged to the House if it will adjourn in April or May; but I have witnessed the same proposition made here over and over, and sometimes very early; some gentlemen have moved May, and some April; and the resolution has stood on your journal a month after the time had gone by, without ever being called up. And so I suspect it is likely to be now. I speak, however, only from the experience I have had.

There is, to be sure, another mode of retrenching, which has sometimes been adopted: and that is, to cut down the appropriations a huadred thousand dollars at a dash, without knowing on what the reduction is to fall. Estimates are carefully and laboriously made up at the departments, from a knowledge of what expenses would necessarily occur; but without any regard to this, or any inquiry into consequences, the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed to reduce the appropriations one hundred thousand dollars. But that was in the judiciary department, a department at which the gentleman seems always very ready to strike; the reduction was to fall on the support of the judges, on the expense of juries, and other like expenditures, in some thirty federal courts, district courts, circuit courts, and the United States Supreme Court. The cost of all which formed, as I believe, an aggregate of some five hundred thousand dollars. The estimates for all the items of this expenditure were made at the department, dollar by dollar; because that they would come, was just as certain as if the bills had been already presented. On this comes the gentleman's mode of economy, viz: to strike down one hundred thousand dollars from this amount; no reason given—no statements to show that the money could be spared—no explanation as to how this money could be taken from the judges or the juries of the country, or the clerks of the courts, or the witnesses: nothing of this; he moves to cut off one hundred thousand dollars, blindfold, at a blow; and it seems the House took him at his word. And what was the consequence? Just before the session closed, on one of the last days, when the honorable gentleman, tired of the double labor which those busy days exacted, had gone home to amuse himself with his constituents, comes in a bill appropriating just a hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Ingersoll. Yes; for an Indian treaty.

Mr. Adams. Yes; that makes it better still; the money was stuck into a bill for an Indian treaty! (immense laughter,) just when the gentleman had gone home delighted at the great saving he had accomplished; (laughter;) and that was the end of the gentleman's expedients for economizing, at that time. He renewed, I believe, something of the same sort, the following session.

Mr. Ingersoll. Yes; and we carried it. In an appropriation for the current year, the secretary proposed the same amount.

Mr. Adams. And I take it for granted——

Mr. Ingersoll. They did very well without the money; justice, I believe, was administered the better for it.

Mr. Adams. And I take it for granted that we shall find the gentleman's plans result now pretty much in the same way as they did then. My objection is to the gentleman's principle. He will have the House assume not only its own sins, but the sins of the executive also. I hope that the resolution offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Hale,) will be followed up, so that we shall make a reduction of this enormous amount of nine millions. I do not propose to make it, until I know what the estimates are, and from which items the money can best be spared. I am not for cutting down, blindly, a hundred thousand dollars at a blow.

After reading the foregoing, and the excellent remarks of Mr. Giddings, in last week's Standard, touching naval retrenchment, peace improvements, and the protection of slavery and the American slave-trade, the reader will be prepared to appreciate and enjoy (as we have, highly,) the following article from the New-York Tribune. Only think, that *Abel P. Upshur*, the slave-breeding Secretary of the Navy, now of State, asked eighteen millions of dollars a year, to increase the *navy to half* that of Great Britain, for the purpose of being prepared for "a war upon our *institutions!*" How ridiculous, if it were not so base! Why not go the *whole?* If our navy may safely be "half" as large, why not a quarter, or an eighth? Surely it will not be pretended by the most impudent demagogue that ever cajoled a credulous people to their ruin, that one of our guns is equal to *two* English ones!

At the same time that this slave-breeder proposed to burden the people so enormously for a corrupt and sectional purpose, he would adduce the oppression, poverty, and wretchedness of the English, as a case justifying American slavery; because, forsooth, there is, they say, cruelty and suffering in Britain, worse than the horrors of American slavery! Then where is the sense or honesty of imitating that very policy which has reduced the people of England to their unhappy state? The starving, shivering operatives of England, are paying their taxes on the very light of heaven, to make up forty or fifty millions of dollars per annum, expended on their navy. To a like career of madness and wickedness Old Eastern Shore Upshur, of Virginia, and that convenient *minister*, David Henshaw, of *Massachusetts*, are inviting the American people. We entreat the people to *think*. That is all that is wanted, to put a stop at once and forever, to these fine projects:

Mr. Adams touched the right chord—(he rarely misses it)—on Wednesday, in Congress, insisting that there must be a sweeping retrenchment of the expenditures of the government, and that the *army and navy* must bear the brunt of it. There is no sound reason that we should pay sixteen or eighteen millions annually, as the cost of national defense, in a time of profound peace, when we were formerly quite as secure, and our "national honor" as well cared for, at an expense of eight or nine millions. Can any man say wherein our navy, now costing some eight to nine millions a year, is more efficient than it was when, under John Quincy Adams, it cost between three and five millions? Can any man tell what service we require of a navy that demands an expenditure upon it of even eight millions per annum? Can any man say wherein the nation has received any benefit from it, which a force of half the cost might not have effected? We have had some very signal services from it; witness Commodore Ap Catesby Jones's capture of Monterey, which, as Mexico is a feeble nation, we got out of by paying the piper to the tune of thirty or forty thousand dollars, beside the eclat of the thing; but if Mexico had been England, France, or Russia, we should not have smoothed it over so easily by odds. Occasionally, we hear of a commodore's making a handsome spec. on an importation of jackasses, which one would think our country could hardly stand in need of, while it patiently nods assent to such outlays as these. But where the people have been benefited by our military and naval armaments, to the extent of sixteen or eighteen millions a year, we confess we cannot perceive. Looking at the Monterey affair, General Gaines's irruption to Nacogdoches, and the like, it looks to us as though we should be quite as secure against foreign hostility without as we are with them.

The last Congress made a right good beginning with the army, but it did not go far enough; and it contented itself with resisting the extravagant projects of Secretary Upshur, with regard to the navy, when it ought to have brushed them aside, and applied the pruning-knife. Here was a mistake, but it may be rectified yet. The annual expenditures of the federal government in peace, (including the post-office, and collection of revenue, as usual,) ought not to exceed twenty millions; of which, at least three millions should be devoted to works of lasting utility—improving rivers, harbors, public buildings, &c. At this rate, we could soon pay off our debt; now we are shamefully increasing it. We grudge every dollar spent that "perishes in the using," while we care not how much is laid out in public works, which sensibly benefit the people, and remain a blessing to posterity. We trust this distinction will be kept broadly in view by Congress hereafter.

From the Bucks County Intelligencer.

BROWNSON AND HIS REVIEW.

We think our readers have already been informed that O. A. Brownson, one of the profoundest thinkers, and most able, vigorous, and independent writers, of the "Democratic school," has been driven from the "*Democratic Review*," THE great organ of the locofoco party, and made arrangements for the publication of a magazine of his own, to be entitled "*Brownson's Review*." This step he is compelled to, by the antipathy of his party to the free expression of political truths which condemn their anti-democratic practices. The first number of the Review has already made its appearance; and from his introduction we make the following extract, which, with a master hand, lays bare the system of Van Buren *democracy*, and expresses its deceptive practices:

"So far as we understand, by democracy, the constitution and administration of the government for the interests of the great mass of the people, so as to break down all factitious distinctions of class or caste, and to maintain all, not theoretically only, but practically, *equal before the law*, I am, of course, a democrat; any farther than this, I am not, and never have been, a democrat. The great social end I have always aimed at, in all my publications, and to which my whole life is consecrated, is the moral, intellectual, and social amelioration of the less favored classes, on whom falls the principal part of the burdens of society, and who receive very few of its honors, or its advantages. * * * * *

I am not conscious of any want of respect for the real voice of the people; and my general principles, without rendering me a slave to it, require me to pay it great deference, and to dissent from it only with great modesty, and when forced to do so by a higher voice than that of Humanity herself. The great mass of the people I am accustomed to regard as honest, and as desirous of making justice prevail in the State; and I have little fear, that, where they really judge, their judgments of what *is* justice, would not, for the most, be sound and worthy of acceptance. But, even where universal suffrage obtains, the voice of the great mass of the people is rarely, if ever, heard. What passes for their voice is only the voice of the corrupt and intriguing few, who contrive to manage them, and to cheat or wheedle them out of their votes. A slight glance at practical politics will suffice to satisfy any ordinary observer, that this talk about the voice of the people is all moonshine, and that the excellence of the democratic theory consists in its affording the trafficking politicians a fine opportunity to *talk* in favor of liberty and equality, and thus to satisfy the people with the semblance, while withholding the reality. The confidence, which these politicians have in the people, is in the facility with which they may be gulled. Little confidence do they, in reality, place in the people. Would they willingly trust the people? Would they willingly let the people into their secret caucuses, into their councils to contrive ways and means of plundering the simple and unsuspecting? Would the pure patriots, the democratic sages of Lindenwold and elsewhere, let the people know their various speculations and contrivances, by which they cheat, swindle the laboring classes out of their hard earnings, to enrich themselves and their associates? No; there is nothing that these men more distrust than they do the people; for there is nothing from which they would have more to dread, than from the popular vengeance, which would overtake them, were the people really to know them.

"When I find men, who are steeped in corruption, gorged with the 'spoils' of the people, holding themselves up as the especial friends of the people, and loud in their advocacy of the democratic theory, and in their condemnation of all who question its soundness, I am irresistibly led to the belief that there is something in the theory itself peculiarly favorable to the prosecution of their corrupt designs, and I want no better evidence to assure me of its utter hostility to the legitimate ends of government. What we want is not windy professions about liberty and equality, noisy rant and frothy declamations about democracy, but *substantial freedom*, however secured, for each individual to perform, without let or hindrance, his special function in the social body, whether it be the function of the head, of the hand, or of the foot. The real enemies of this substantial freedom are your democratic politicians, who, with their lips praise the people, and with their hands pick their pockets, or those who act as jackals to their dainty chiefs who are too exalted to plunder—except by proxy. For these and their masters, democracy is, no doubt, a glorious doctrine; but the people of this country will, ere long, yet not till it is too late, I fear, find, that, in following the lead of these toward democracy, they recede from all wise and equitable government, and from all moral and social soundness. It is because democracy affords an ample field to these political spoilsmen that I chiefly distrust it, and demand the preservation of our constitutionalism, as some protection, against them, of the mass they flatter and plunder."

It is really lamentable to see intellectual pains wasted and labor thrown away, in discoursing of the phenomena of government in the United States, upon the hypothesis that that government is democratic. To all such pains-taking individuals we would say, "Weigh the fish and the water separately, as well as together, before you begin to philosophize."

We deny, and all enlightened abolitionists have long denied, that ours is a democratic republic. It is a cruel, tyrannical, and corrupt oligarchy, an oligarchy of ambitious and luxurious slaveholders, and of demagogues, who are sordid and *sold*, as well as sensual and ambitious; it is a monstrous hybrid of feudalism and jacobinism. We have always said, and now repeat, that the experiment of a democratic republic has been completely spoiled in this country, by the alien element of Southern slavery. Mr. Brownson, with all his industry, and ability, has not yet arrived at this truth. *He has not weighed the fish and the water separately.*

From the Massachusetts Spy.

INJUSTICE TO MR. ADAMS.

The *New-York Express*, of Friday last, in its editorial correspondence from Washington, affects to be deeply troubled on account of Mr. Adams's *injudicious* course in presenting petitions, from various sections of the country, committed to his trust as a representative in Congress. Its canting and flippant censure is dealt out just as if Mr. Adams had not lived long enough, before the editor of the Express was ever thought of, to learn wisdom as a statesman, or as if Mr. Adams was at liberty to withhold such petitions, and thereby violate that very right of which he is the champion, and the heroic defense of which will gain him so much honor when that print and its editor's shame shall be alike forgotten.

The Express has, for years, by turns, praised and reproached Mr. Adams, doing the latter with all the heart it had, and the former with no more zeal than public sentiment extorted from its ill-nature toward that great and venerable statesman. The Express well exposes its own character—its disposition, and its ability for extreme meanness—by making its attacks on Mr. Adams at just those times when honor, conscience, and decency, would call forth its prompt and earnest support of the "old man *eloquent*"—who has acquired, by common consent, this enviable name, only because entitled to a still better appellation—the old man *wise and just*.

In the present case, the Express murmurs over the misdoing of Mr. Adams, because he did a duty to which his honor and his oath called him—because he did not neglect a right, and forego a duty, which precede an oath, and for the protection of which right, and the performance of which duty, a vow is exacted from such as might, like the Express, be disposed to disregard both. If this were the first instance of hollow-heartedness on the part of that pert, gossiping, and feeble print, or had even such a print no excess of patronage and influence, above its merit, we should leave its loose principles and hypocrisy to find, of themselves, the level to which they must ultimately sink, by their own proper tendency. If it flatters itself with the expectation of gaining its one and sole object, the election of its favorite candidate, for its own advancement, by its dastardly flings at Mr. Adams, it only shows that the folly of its expectation, and the meanness of its endeavor, are neck and neck in the same headlong and ruinous descent.

It is some proof of the canting insincerity of the Express, that the same editorial letter which doles out its whine over the pretended fault, though real virtue, of Mr. Adams—that the very same letter which shows its indifference to the broad and deep breach in the Constitution, in respect to the right of petition—laments, with bitter cry, the refusal of the House to preserve on its journal a protest of comparative insignificance. It is deep-mouthed in its indignation, and its vociferous clamor is long kept up, on the minor, and possibly, questionable wrong; and yet, at the very time when Mr. Adams is telling the House that he holds in his hand petitions, signed by "*hundreds of thousands*," which are, arbitrarily and in defiance of the Constitution, kept from the sight of Congress, then it is, that the Express has no nook or corner in its heart for a drop of the sympathy which had just been gushing as it by an outbreak of irrepressible anguish! So far from it, it is the chosen moment for the Express to do what it may to paralyze the effort and abridge the influence of Mr. Adams; it is the eagerly-seized opportunity to indite its most elaborate and sneering paragraph to bring him into contempt, and to encourage, still farther, that violation of natural and constitutional right, whose violation Mr. Adams has, with so much magnanimity and faithfulness, resolutely withstood.

We cannot but remember, though pained at the necessity of not forgetting, other signal instances of the same meanness, of the same dishonorable spirit; instances when the Express has, with shameless cowardice, undertaken to depress the services, revile the measures, slur the character, and weaken the power of that straight-forward and patriotic representative. When, no longer ago than last autumn, Mr. Adams addressed his constituents, at Dedham, and in his address admonished them of the encroachment of the slave-power on the rights and interests of the free States—when he faithfully and clearly showed to them facts which would make a patriot's heart glow with the most fervid indignation at the insult and wrong done to freedom and to man—what was the tone of the Express, on that occasion? What act did it put forth, in co-operation with the labors of the sage and the patriot? Just such as are its tone and act even now—showing its rooted hostility, its consistent meanness. The upshot of its sympathy and aid was to be found in the contemptuous inquiry, *What is the use of all this?* Such was the response of the Express to the warning voice of a vigilant and faithful public sentinel.

Still further back, when Mr. Adams, to discharge his duty as a representative, offered to the House a petition—when, for that act, he was molested with all manner of insult, and menaced with expulsion from the House, by slaveholders and their minions—when almost the whole South had jumped on his back, with the rage of tigers, determined to excerate from him his political life, and impatient to suck out, to the last drop, the fullness of his honor—then was it, even then, that the Express, in common with other fellow prints, sprang, with like fierceness, on the South's chosen victim, to bring down his strength and glory to the dust. Nor was it till Mr. Adams had given no doubtful omens of victory—not till the venerable giant had smashed the stoutest and most ferocious of his assailants, with resistless blows, and shaken off the rest, like so many monkeys from the back of an elephant—that the Express and its false-hearted coadjutors shifted their tone to conform to the sentiment of an honest and admiring people.—Then, as if Mr. Adams had gained the victory by their aid, which he won in spite of their resistance, did those papers arrogate to themselves not a little of the glory of the conquest, which was in truth a double overthrow, by his single-handed prowess, of them, and those whom they were so prompt to second in their savage warfare against him.

But it is not merely for the lamentation of the Express of Friday last, over the conduct of Mr. Adams, in presenting petitions and urging the House to perform its constitutional duty on the matter of their reception; nor for the contemptuous sneer of that paper, at Mr. Adams's exposure of the encroachment of the slave power on the rights and interests of freedom; nor yet for its hurried zeal in mingling its voice with the greedy howl at the old man, on that memorable occasion when the wild beasts of the capitol were so rashly eager to lay him low in ignominious prostration; it is not any single instance of *these* despicable efforts of the Express to fasten dishonor on Mr. Adams, and thus take from him that commanding influence which his wisdom and virtue have acquired, that calls forth our animadversions on that paper; but it is for the ready, persevering, and systematic invective which it hurls at the statesman who is plying his unequalled skill, and putting forth the unwearied energies of his vigorous old age for the honor of his country and the rights of mankind—it is for this, that we feel more indignation than we shall allow ourselves to express, towards a paper so recreant to honor, so unjust to virtue, so delinquent in respect to all that manhood, and patriotism, and every generous and grateful sentiment would spontaneously render to the wisdom of the sage, and the moral heroism of the aged patriot.

Even since we began this article, we find still another attack on Mr. Adams, from the same affluent source of detraction and meanness. Whether it proceeds from downright dishonesty, predetermined ill-nature, or gross stupidity, or from a mixture of all these qualities, that the Express perseveres in making such assaults on Mr. Adams, we presume not to say. One thing, however, we are at no loss to discern, viz: that the Express, even as a mere party organ, can choose no course more fatal to its partisan predilections, than that which it seems so bent on pursuing. Its last attempt, which has as yet come to our notice, is to show Mr. Adams to the country as an irritable old man, whose unhappy temper his enemies are aware of, and therefore seeking to vex by those means which will most signally expose his weakness. To make this renewed assault on the vehement patriot more effective, the Express mournfully tells its patrons, "*at is a pity Mr. Adams is so excitable!*"

When that paper takes such pains to berate Mr. Adams's "*quickness of temper*," and to make a deep impression on the public mind, of his "*weakness*," it is equally pains-taking to say nothing of the calmness and self-control Mr. Adams so often exhibits in the midst of storms which would chafe into foam the warm current of most men's blood. The Express is too obtuse to perceive, or too reckless of honor to tell its readers, that what seem Mr. Adams's most unguarded moments, are often the very times when he lets drive his arrows with the most precise vigor, through the centre of the mark he aims to pierce; that his very "*temper*," represented as being so quick and so widely apparent, is but the flash from the midst of which leap down the thunderbolt; and that, were the fire to be quenched which so suddenly kindles into a blaze the artillery of his eloquence, the swift and ponderous missiles which proceed from it, would neither penetrate nor reach the object they are intended to batter down.

Were it true that the fault which the Express so mournfully, and yet so eagerly imputes to Mr. Adams, were a blemish on his character as a statesman, it must be a dishonorable motive which prompts that paper to seize, for the purpose of giving the fault its largest notoriety, the very moment when every principle of patriotism, justice, and even self-respect calls for the best efforts of the press to encourage and to aid the earnest and admirable endeavors which, sooner or later, will be crowned with most honorable success.

Should Mr. Adams at length win the controversy in that protracted contest, while the Express shall be yet alive, we may expect to see it join the triumphal shout; nor would it be at all surprising, should it claim to itself a considerable share of the renown of the victory, for the encouraging sympathy and efficient aid it has rendered Mr. Adams in recovering the long lost right of petition.

From the Herkimer Journal.

BERIAH GREEN.

Rev. Beriah Green, of Oneida Institute, delivered three lectures, agreeably to previous notice, at the Methodist church, in this village, on Sunday, the 10th instant. Seldom have our citizens a chance to hear so sound and vigorous a thinker, and so forcible a reasoner, as President Green; and still more seldom have they an opportunity to listen, in a single day, to three discourses so replete, with clear, earnest, and eloquent views of truth, duty, and the claims of humanity. We were therefore highly pleased to find a large and attentive auditory present, throughout the day and evening.

The morning lecture was founded upon Mark xii. 37—"And the common people heard him gladly." The speaker exhibited the grounds upon which the teachings of the Saviour were so fondly and eagerly received by the "common people" of his time, viz: that his doctrines were strikingly and peculiarly adapted to their wants and necessities—that the Great Teacher always practically illustrated, in his own character and conduct, the heavenly precepts which he taught—that, in fact, He thoroughly identified himself, in his early pilgrimage, with the "common people" and the poor—and thence deduced the conclusion that no calling in life is so humble, but that, if honestly pursued, with high and noble aims, it is entitled to and will receive the sympathy and encouragement of all who truly follow the example of the Saviour.

"Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment," (John vi. 24.) This was the text in the afternoon. The discourse was a powerful and lucid effort, illustrating the danger of superficial and erroneous judgment in most matters that challenge our attention, and showing it to be the plain and obvious duty of men to prove everything thoroughly—to investigate patiently and fairly all its claims, qualities, and bearings, before coming to a definite conclusion upon any subject of human interest. It was contended that we are ever liable to mistake and misconstrue the grand design, and ultimate scope of the multifarious objects that compose the world about us and within us; hence the necessity and duty of a habit of patient, earnest study, was strongly enforced. The delineation of genuine manliness, or the qualities that go to make up a free-hearted, high-souled, TRUE MAN, warmed with an inherent love of truth, and filled with noble impulses,—as distinguished from the elements of heartless, soulless selfishness, bigotry, and intolerance, (even though sometime endorsed by a religious profession,)—was most truthful and admirable, and must have met a sincere even though silent response in many hearts.

The evening lecture was based on that affecting passage in Gen. xlii. 21—"And they said one to another, We are verily guilty concerning our brother," &c. They who have ever heard Beriah Green on the subject of slavery, can judge something of the logical power and earnest eloquence displayed by him on this occasion. The deep-dyed guilt of the American nation in the matter of slavery—the wretched, despairing condition of the slave—the appalling evils of the system, resulting not only to the oppressed but also to the oppressor—and last, not least, the false and abhorrent position of the Church in reference to this subject—all pointing, in a manner not to be mistaken, to the immediate and solemn duty of repentance—were depicted and illustrated by a master hand. We would fain hope that the truths so clearly and ably set forth on this painful and thrilling subject, may have been laid to heart by every hearer—that they may be deeply and diligently pondered—and, breaking up the dormant and sluggish energies of our souls, awake us to vital, instant, and unwearied action in behalf of our crushed and prostrate countrymen.

Apologizing for this brief and necessarily imperfect notice, we hope to greet Mr. Green among us again ere long—and many times hereafter.

RIOTS.

Extract from the charge of Judge King, of Philadelphia, to the Grand Jury, January 2.

The assemblage of three or more persons in a tumultuous and intimidating manner, to do an unlawful act, is a crime of various degrees, according to the extent to which the offenders have advanced in their unlawful design. Such an assemblage is a *riot*, when three or more persons meet together to do an unlawful act, as to beat a man, destroy property and the like, and actually do the same. A *rout* is when three or more persons have met together to do an unlawful act, and move from the place where they first met, but afterwards part without doing the act. An *unlawful assembly* is when three or more persons meet together to do an unlawful act, and part without doing the same, or moving forward for that purpose. Even though parties have assembled for an innocent purpose in the first instance, yet, if they afterwards, upon a dispute happening between them, form themselves into parties, with promises of mutual assistance, and then make an affray, they are guilty of a riot; because their associating themselves together for such a purpose is in no way extenuated by their having met at first upon a lawful one.—Again, if any person, seeing others actually engaged in a riot, join himself to them, and assist them therein, he is as much a rioter as if he had assembled with them for the same purpose. And if any person encourages or promotes, or takes part in riots, whether by words, signs or gestures, or by wearing the badge or ensign of the rioters, he is himself to be considered a rioter; for in this offense all are principals.

The law has also afforded ample means of arresting such offenders while engaged in the commission of this crime. It is a duty of a justice of the peace to suppress a riot, and if he finds persons riotously assembled, he may not only arrest the offenders, and bind them to their good behaviour, or imprison them if they do not offer good bail; but he may authorize others to *arrest* them by *a bare verbal command, without any other warrant*, and a justice of the peace is liable to an indictment for not actively assisting in suppressing a riot. Any citizen refusing to aid and assist a justice of the peace in the suppression of a riot, upon his request, is also guilty of misdemeanor, for which he may be indicted and punished on conviction. If, therefore, the evils under which this community have so long suffered from this cause, continue to terrify the citizens, the fault does not lie in the law, but in the want of energy and efficiency in those charged by the duties of their offices with the execution of it.

The abhorrence of the criminal law towards this dangerous crime, is manifest from the fact, that not only is the consummation of the criminal design of rioters made the subject of punishment, but their mere assemblage, with the view to the execution of their unlawful purposes, although no other step has been taken in furtherance of them, is denounced as a substantive crime. And most wisely has this been so ordained. The recent experience of this community fully vindicates the stringency of the law. For, if unlaw

promising administration of the criminal law, to teach such lawless men that the final struggle between the law and its violators, must always find the latter worsted. On the part of this court, there exists the most settled determination to put down the prevalent spirit of lawless violence; and if needs must be, by even more signal instances of extent and character of punishment than those which it seems have not been sufficiently admonitory to this class of offenders. In our government, as now organized, the law is the sole guardian of the life, liberty, property and personal safety of the citizens. Those who combine to prostrate it by force and violence, are guilty of moral treason to their country and its institutions. They are striking a parricidal blow at republican liberty which can only exist in purity, so long as the internal objects of social organization can be sustained by the unaided arm of the civil power. Such offenders are doing much to convince the timid that some more rigorous elements are required to be infused into our social system, for the protection of the weak against the strong, the peaceable against the turbulent. Thus giving support to the enemies of free institutions, and palsying the efforts of patriotism for the amelioration elsewhere of the social condition of men.

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From the same.

DRUNKENNESS.

Drunkenness is the fruitful mother of a great portion of the miseries, physical and moral, and most of the crimes which distress and disturb society. I well remember to have heard a venerable and most experienced predecessor, the late Jacob Rush, declare from this bench that he had never, during his long judicial career, which extended to near forty years, tried one case of homicide which did not directly, or indirectly, spring from the excessive use of intoxicating drink. My experience, although much more limited, fully justifies his remark, for, with one or two exceptions, of the many homicides I have been called on to inquire into, all have either originated or been influenced by the same cause. In no one thing are the virtuous part of the community more deeply interested than in the arrest of this great moral leprosy, and to no part of our citizens are we more deeply indebted than to those who are laboring to awaken the people to the dangerous consequences of this vice, and who, by precept and example, are gradually effecting its reform. In aid of this good work, this court is progressively reducing their grants of tavern licences, and intend steadily to carry out a system, by which all taverns shall be made to conform strictly to the objects and requisitions of the acts of assembly, by which they are authorized.

From the New-York Tribune.

"LO! THE POOR INDIAN!"

The Society of Friends, in the spirit of their benign faith, are accustomed to send out two or more of their members to visit such of the Indian tribes as seem most in need of friendly aid and comfort, or most disposed to listen to unselfish advice or reproof. In accordance with this laudable custom, Messrs. John D. Lang, and Samuel Taylor, jr. on behalf of the New-York and New England Conferences, visited successively, the tribes within a thousand miles west of the Mississippi, for the last five months of 1842. Since their return they have published a brief and simple report, which sheds much light on the condition of the unfortunate subjects of their benevolent solicitude. We make room for a single extract, illustrative of the cruel villany of which our government has often been the instrument, but especially in the case of the Cherokees, in depriving these helpless people of the lands we do not need, and they do:

"After we had completed our visit to the Delawares, Munsees, Stockbridges, and Kickapoos, and had seen some of the Kansas tribe, and collected such information as we deemed useful, we returned again to Friend's school in the Shawnee nation, to prepare for our visit to the more southern tribes. The Indians understanding that we were about leaving this part of the country, numbers came to make known their grievances, and others to take leave of us. They represented to us that there was a prospect of the Wyandots, now living in Ohio, coming to settle on a part of their land, and that a very few of the Shawnees were favorable to such a move, but that the most of them were decidedly opposed to it. We were not without serious apprehensions, that great difficulty might yet arise from this circumstance. We rendered them such counsel as we believed might be proper for them to follow; advised them against discords, jealousies, and divisions, all of which appeared to be kindly received. An aged Shawnee chief came to us, and said he wished to have a talk with us. He said when he lived in Ohio he had a good farm, and lived well, but by being removed to this country, he had become poor; that he was now gaining a little, and he wanted to live where he now did, and so did all his tribe want to remain where they now are. They did not want to be moved again, but he feared they should be soon. He said he was now old and lame, and he could not go farther; he wanted to die and be buried here, and not go away off and die on the prarie. It made him feel very bad to think of being moved again, for it seemed like being thrown over a bank, away off west of the prairie, where they would all die. He appeared much distressed on this account, and wished to know if we had heard the men at Washington talk about removing them again, remarking that he had heard that they had been talking about it. He wanted we and our friends should help them in getting the title to their lands fixed, so that his people might always live where they now are. He thought the white man ought to be satisfied; that the Indian had been removed far enough, and not move him any farther. He said he was an old man, and could live but a little while, and wanted to know before he died, that his people and children could never be removed again. All this was spoken in a feeling and candid manner.

After this, a chief of the Chilocathe band, remarked that the Indians showed mercy to the white men when they first came across the great water, and were weak and could but just get up the little bank. The Indian was then like the trees, erect and strong; the white man like the grass, easily bent, and waving with the wind. The white man came to the Indian four times, with his hat under his arm, and asked the Indian to have mercy upon him, for he was poor and needy. White man say, when Indian poor and needy, he would have mercy on him as long as grass grows and water runs. Indian then let him come on the land and live; he now want white man to remember his promise, and have mercy on the poor Indian, for he was poor and needy; and not remove him any farther."

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of "The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the Relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African Race," held 12th mo. 28th, 1843, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President.—Edward Needles.
Vice Presidents.—Daniel Neall, and Wm. Wayne.
Secretaries.—Wm. C. Betts, and Daniel Neall, jr.
Treasurer.—Peter Wright.

COUNSELLORS.

For the city—John Sergeant, David Paul Brown, Thomas Earle, Charles Gilpin, Edward Hopper, and William D. Kelly.
For the county of Bucks—Joshua Dungan.
For the county of York—John Evans.
For the county of Delaware—Samuel Edwards.
For the county of Lancaster—George Ford.
For the county of Northampton—J. M. Porter.
For the county of Montgomery—James Paul.
Board of Education—Isaac Parrish, William C. Betts, William Wayne, Daniel Neall, Edward Needles, William Harned, Haworth Wetherald, Joseph Lindsay, Benjamin C. Bacon, T. E. Chapman, John Houghton, Stephen Byerly, and Benjamin Coates.
Committee to improve the condition of the African race—Edward Needles, Haworth Wetherald, Daniel Neall, William Harned, Simeon Collins, James P. Ellis, and Benjamin C. Bacon.
The secretary is directed to have the list of officers published.
From the minutes.
WILLIAM C. BETTS, Secretary.

One of the most characteristic illustrations of the "ruling passion," has just occurred in South Carolina. A well-known betting man—the brother of a prominent turfman of the Old Dominion—was lying so dangerously ill, that his friends expected his dissolution momentarily. The physician bending over his dying patient, apprised him that he could not live but a few hours, whereupon the latter faintly asked him the amount of his bill? The astonished doctor replied, "Fifty dollars." "Then," replied the dying man, "I'll bet you double or quits, I live 'till morning?" He lived just long enough to win his doctor's bill, and then, died!

Communications.

ANTI-SLAVERY POLITICAL ACTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30th, 1843.

I promised some friends, nearly two weeks ago, to write you an account, for the information more particularly of your Pennsylvania readers, of an interesting meeting held in this city, in reference to the political duty of abolitionists: but until now, I have not had sufficient leisure for the purpose.

The meeting was held on the evening of the 12th instant. It was larger than meetings of this kind have usually been among us, and embraced not only some of our best men, but men whose differing views on the political question had for some time previous prevented any effective co-operation. Thomas Earle was appointed chairman, and William Greaves, secretary.

Samuel D. Hastings offered a preamble and resolution, declaring that the two great political parties are either directly or indirectly supporting slavery, and refusing to do anything for its abolition, and that as long as they occupy their present position of subserviency to the slave-power, in their efforts to secure slaveholding influence and votes, they will never adopt any efficient measures for the overthrow of slavery; and that it is therefore the duty of abolitionists to nominate such men, and such men only, as are known to be in favor of the abrogation of all laws and constitutional provisions which sustain the holding of human beings in slavery.

This preamble and resolution was discussed by the mover, *S. S. Foster*, *Thomas Earle*, who left the chair for the purpose, and others. Foster's speech was a very strong one. He explained the apparent inconsistency of a non-resistant's advocating political action. It was known, he said, that he was a non-voter. With his views he could not conscientiously use the political franchise. He believed there was a better way for him to act. But the great mass of men, and the great mass of abolitionists, had no such scruples. They used the right of suffrage. Now, what these were bound to do, was to use this right in the manner best calculated to promote the cause of the slave. This was *their* duty; and it was *his* duty as an abolitionist, to urge them with all his might to its performance. He believed the plan of nominating men known to be abolitionists, and voting for them, and them only, to be the best mode of political action offered to our choice. The moral influence of consistency at the ballot-box, he argued, would itself do much for the cause; and when to this was added the force of respectable and increasing numbers, it would be evident to all that the days of slavery were numbered. He was therefore for independent nominations, not only for president and governor, but down to the most insignificant office in the gift of the pettiest borough or township. He recommended the anti-slavery pledge, and told of the immense good Abby Kelley had done in Western New-York, by its circulation.

Thomas Earle approved of the preamble and resolution in the main, and of the remarks which had been made upon them. He, however, did not think the policy proposed the best one. He was for the organization of a permanent party, on thorough democratic principles. He believed that an anti-slavery party, thus constituted, would do much more for abolition, than the organization proposed, which would certainly soon be swallowed up by one of the great political parties. There was still another plan which he would be willing to act upon, and which he also thought preferable to that proposed. It was to nominate candidates, known as abolitionists, for the various offices to be filled; and if afterwards it was found that in any instance, the other parties had set up men that would answer, affirmatively, one question, to substitute such men in the place of the abolitionists previously nominated. As it was manifest, however, he said, that the meeting was of a different opinion, he would not insist upon his preferences. He was glad to see the determination manifested by the meeting to do something politically, and he expected, notwithstanding their course did not meet his views exactly, and that he could not act officially with those who composed it, to aid them as far as he could in promoting its object.

Peter Wright, who was called to the chair, in the meantime, was duly appointed in Mr. Earle's place, for the rest of the evening. The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Resolutions were then passed, declaring it important to nominate an electoral ticket for the State, and a candidate for governor; and going into the details, by which this was to be best accomplished. Other proceedings were had, of no particular importance, and which I need not therefore mention.

Having thus complied with the request made of me, and hoping that the substance of my letter will not be altogether without interest to yourself, and those for whom it was more particularly intended,

I am yours, truly,
J. M. McKIM.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

In the proceedings of the Philadelphia meeting of the American Society, as published in the Standard, there are numerous typographical errors, in the resolutions relative to John Q. Adams. One of the most striking, is, that Mr. Adams had "*aroused*" the abolitionists, instead of "amused" them, as it should be. I requested the secretary to publish the names which were put on the back of the resolutions, with the request that the society should consider them. But as he did not see fit to comply with the request, I will state that the names so signing, embraced many of the most decided, efficient, and well-known supporters of the cause; and that nearly every one who was asked, affixed his or her name. You express the opinion, that if a vote had been taken, not more than one in a hundred would have gone for the resolutions. Every other person, whose opinion I have heard or ascertained, thinks that had a vote been taken, the resolutions would have been adopted, or at least some vote of censure upon Mr. Adams would have carried. You also state that no person advocated the resolutions but the mover. This is a great mistake.—There were several who spoke favorably to them, and I believe quite as many as in opposition. In fact, the opposition was voted down, in its vigorous efforts to prevent their reference to a committee, to report at the next meeting of the society.* I beg leave here to quote the opinion expressed by Mr. Garrison, in the Liberator, that the resolutions against Mr. Adams "required, we think, no delay for their adoption."

I see nothing, since the meeting of Congress, to give a more favorable view of Mr. Adams. After having prated, at former sessions, against the monopoly of office by the South, he began this session by voting for a slaveholding Speaker, in consistency with his conduct when President, at which time he appointed more slaveholders to office than any other President has done, before or since. His next feat was to give as a reason for rescinding the gag rule, that it might now be done "without danger to any interest in the country;" i. e. without danger to the slaveholding interest; thus in effect asserting that abolition, under his care, had approached so near its death, or so greatly changed its character, as not to be justly alarming to slaveholders.

I now come to the resolutions of the Massachusetts legislature, in reference to a proposed amendment of the Constitution, for abolishing the slave representation. I will first observe, that there is no abolitionism in these resolutions, although they are well enough, if accompanied with something more to the purpose. They were palmed upon the signers of the Latimer petitions, by a member of the Adams family, as a substitute for the *real* anti-slavery proposition contained in those petitions, viz: that the Constitution should be so amended as to disconnect Massachusetts from participation in slaveholding. It would, I conceive, be more difficult to get an amendment of the Constitution adopted, for abolishing the slave representation alone, than one for abolishing slavery itself; for it is hardly to be supposed that, while the South clings to slavery itself, one half the slaveholding States (the number necessary to change the Constitution) will consent to abolish the slave representation.

Miserable as this substitute for abolition was, I think the proceedings indicate that Mr. Adams was *disagreeably* surprised at its reception, and reference to a committee; and that he would have been better pleased, had it been committed "to the tomb of the capulets," where he once proposed to send all the abolition petitions, without any reference at all. It seems that the southern whigs, who vote in violation of the Constitution, against the reception of all abolition petitions, all voted to hear Mr. Adams speak on this occasion, although by the rules of order he had not a right to do so. I take it that the reason was, that they had received sufficient assurances that Mr. Adams would say nothing to favor "northern abolitionism," and nothing which would tend to a breach between northern and southern whigs, or to impair the presidential prospects of the slaveholding duellist, whom he has recently pronounced as among the "most amiable and *worthy*" of men, and "an honor not only to his State, but to the nation, and to mankind." I quote from memory. It is well here to add, that I have been assured by Mr. Torrey, that when Mr. Adams's last election to Congress was depending on abolition votes, he pledged himself to the abolitionists, that in no event would he support the election of the man for whom he now so zealously electioneers.

Having thus obtained leave to speak, Mr. Adams did not disappoint the expectations of those who gave it. He appeared quite indifferent to the matter of the resolutions. He did not care what committee they went to. He did not wish to be on the committee himself; in which, I doubt not, he spoke truly. And he capped the climax, by saying, that "*he had no desire whatever to act, in any way, on these resolutions*"! He then went on to define his position, in reference to anti-slavery, which seems to require a new definition every six months, and after all, is not understood.

He said, that in the sense advocated and avowed by any abolition society with which he was acquainted, he was not, and never had been, an abolitionist. That as to the abolitionists, "the tendency of their course is to retard the coming of that blessed day for which they all sigh." I presume, if he were to prescribe a change of course for them, it would be to vote the whig ticket, including Henry Clay; advocate the right of petition, and the right of free colored voters, who have something to give in payment, which the slaves have not; and to oppose the admission of Texas, as a question affecting rather the interests of northern freemen, than of southern slaves; but to wait, in reference to abolition, for the irresistible manifestation of the will of God, and for the coming of the millenium.

He declared, expressly, that he "*disclaimed all purpose* and desire to interfere with the institutions of the South." And while he declared himself an abolitionist of the school of Thomas Jefferson, lest this should be misunderstood as being too fanatical, he went on to say, that God would make the slaves free "in his own time," which is the usual slang of the anti-abolitionists; and he added, "not as I expect in my day, but in some day hereafter." Lest this *hereafter* should seem too near, to some of the southern gentlemen, he proceeded to intimate, as I understand him, that the abolition of slavery and the coming of the millenium were to be simultaneous. "This, in my judgment," said he, "will be the consummation of the Christian religion; will be the long hoped for day when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and when all the glorious promises and prophecies of the Old Testament—promises and predictions repeated and confirmed by Jesus Christ—shall receive their *complete fulfillment*. *In that day*, I believe that man will be a nobler, a purer, a more elevated being, by far, than we see him now—*when he will approach much nearer the angels.*"

Now, would not every southern clerical slaveholder say at least as much for abolition as Mr. Adams? Would not nine-tenths of the southern members of Congress say the same? Does he go a hair's breadth beyond the gradualism and indefinitism that was held by everybody, before the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized? The members of the present abolition societies are not willing to wait for abolition till all the prophecies of the Old and New Testament shall receive their "*complete fulfillment.*" They are not willing to wait until human nature in general shall have been first miraculously transformed into the angelic nature. Mr. Adams, therefore, did well to disclaim sympathy with them. Some of the reports of the speech, manufactured for the whig papers of *different markets*, are far stronger against the abolition doctrine, than the extracts I have taken from your report.

There are, I admit, some passages in the speech, which look a little more like abolition than those I have noticed. Mr. Adams generally contrives to say something that will do to quote to each class of voters, and to leave his proposition open to future definition. There is one passage—"I wish to have nothing to do with them"—(the institutions of the South)—which might be taken as favoring the prayer of the Latimer and other petitions, viz: that the North should be exonerated, by an alteration of the Constitution, from all connection with slavery. If he is in favor of that at all, however, he is not a true and faithful advocate. When at the *close* of the last Congress he was refused a suspension of the rules for a public presentation of the Latimer petition, he trundled it off privately to the clerk, under his own rule for the quiet interment of abolition petitions. He ought to have kept it on hand, as he has the petitions for dissolving the Union, and to have presented it at this session, as he has *not* those for dissolution. And as he cannot now recall his past errors, he ought to present a resolution for amending the Constitution, so as to release the North from participation in slavery, and obtain a vote on its reference. Why does he not do it?

You speak of "the old man eloquent," as having obtained a great triumph over the gag rule. Nothing, however, has as yet been done, in opposition to that rule. If it should be abolished, the triumph will be due to the *faithful* abolition voters of the North, and not to the supporters, like Mr. Adams, of duelling slaveholders, opposed to emancipation, gradual or immediate.

In conclusion, I respectfully ask you to publish Mr. Adams's Cincinnati and Pittsburgh speeches, which you will find in the Liberator, of December. E.

THE FEDERAL PATRIOT'S INVITATION TO HIS TEXAN BROTHER.

Set to a variety of music, but admirably adapted to the "Yankee voluntary air."

BY E. L. Y.

Come brother republicans, come to our arms,
The world's wide arena is filled with alarms,
The tyrants of Europe are leaguing at length,
So let us be united, for "union is strength."
Lo! freedom is hunted, and here is the place,
Where yet must be finished this terrible chase.
The king and the courtier are out upon track,
The Pope and the priest follow close at their back,
All booted and spur'd, they ride rapid along,
And at intervals join in this horrible song:
"The victim must perish, thrice vain is her flight,
"On! on! and we'll sup on her gizzard to-night."
Then let us protect her while yet she has breath,
Because, if they catch her, they'll shake her to death.
Oh, come, brothers come!! at this moment of need,
Ere the foe has accomplish'd his dastardly deed,
Ere Liberty, prostrated, rolls in the dust,
Come join in our cause, 'tis the cause of the just.
Rise! confederate, with us in this grand crusade,
To achieve one end, let us both be swayed;
We are one, even now, in all vital things,
For we both love freedom, and both hate kings,
The jewel-set crown we would tramp in the dirt,
And all o'er the sceptre, tobacco juice squirt.
Our dear institutions, no strangers to fame,
Though vastly *peculiar* are somewhat the same;
One spirit pervades them, they differ alone,
In this, yours are more in the tropical zone.
The negro we hate with a mutual zeal;
His body we flog and his wages we steal.
Woman whipping, too, holds an important place;
And we both haul cats with unquestioned grace.
Our children—unborn generations we vend,
And if he shall vex us, can slaughter a friend.
Our honor 'midst scenes of the fiercest strife,
We maintain to the hilt of the bowie-knife.
Our spirits are kindred, our sympathies warm,
Nothing now disjoins us excepting the form.
Oh! a grand fraternity we would be!
The commissioned apostles of Liberty.
Her temple got up in *peculiar* style,
From the *corner-stone* to the topmost tile,
Would be crowded with worshippers firm and true,
Of the bravest heart, and the *lightest hue*;
A chivalric legion, both many and strong,
To assert her rrght, and redress her wrong,
While e'en to secure her obtested grace,
We would offer up the whole negro race.

"NEGRO PEW" IN FRIENDS' MEETING.

It is said "a feather shows which way the wind blows." In the last number of the Standard, I noticed a communication relative to seats for blacks in Quaker meetings; and from the house being specified, we know it was of those called "Orthodox." To show that the "Friends," (or Hicksites) are "chips of the same block," I will mention an incident that occurred here to-day, in a preparative meeting of this people. One of the elders mentioned that he "had observed the two back benches, appropriated to the colored people, to be much crowded of late, and would propose that the next bench be also left for them." Another elder approved it; when a *floor member* (for be it known there are grades and distinctions, the elders and ministers having elevated seats) observed that this did not accord with the modern doctrines, which was, that all who assemble together for the worship of Christ, should meet on equal ground; and suggested that the people in question might sit where they chose, as others did. This sentiment was not responded to, and it is expected a third bench will be left for them. Now, as the back benches are much wanted by strangers, and others, I would suggest that the bench immediately back of the ministers and elders, which is seldom occupied, should be appropriated, if any one is.

As I am unknown to you, I refer to James S. Gibbons, for evidence of my veracity.

I am the person who desired to have forwarded five or six copies of the Standard, of November 30th, which I have not received—if you have them on hand I wish you would send them.

I cannot take leave without expressing the gratification I feel at your continuing to edit the Standard. It is a paper that I delight to read, and frequently send it to others. Respectfully,

CALEB ASH.

DARBY, DEL. CO., PA.
12th mo. 24, 1843.

PETITIONS.

To the Senate of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, respectfully represent to your honorable body, that they are credibly informed that a person in the employ of your honorable body, in the capacity of doorkeeper, has recently separated a family of persons held by him in slavery, retaining in his possession the mother, and selling several of her children to slave-traders, by whom they have been sent to distant parts of the country. That regarding such forcible separation of parents and children, as a base and wicked act of cruelty, at variance with the truths contained in the Declaration of Independence, and the preamble to the Constitution, and repugnant to every principle of justice, humanity, and religion, they earnestly petition your honorable body to cause immediate inquiry to be made whether any officer in your employ has been guilty of the act charged by your petitioners; and if the same shall be proven, that the perpetrator thereof, may be instantly dismissed from your service.

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To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies, that they have learned with sorrow and indignation, that certain officers for the District of Columbia, and in particular "the national guard," appointed, directed, and paid by the government of the United States, are accustomed, in their official capacity, and by virtue of the powers in them vested, to aid in the capture, recovery, and detention of persons claimed, alledged, or suspected to be fugitive slaves, when frequently such persons so arrested or detained, are free-born citizens of this republic.

That the national domain being the common property of the American people, and being under the exclusive jurisdiction of their Congress, in all cases whatsoever, the undersigned do solemnly protest against the allowance by your honorable bodies, of any conduct on the part of its officers, which tends to deprive any person coming within its limits, of the "inalienable rights of life, or liberty," and they respectfully and earnestly ask for the immediate enactment of a law rendering it highly penal for any officer in the said district, acting under the authority of Congress, to aid, directly or indirectly, in seizing or detaining any person on pretense, that such person is a fugitive from slavery.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN'Y. 11, 1844.

POLITICS OF ANTI-SLAVERY.

(Continued.)

The doctrine of "State rights," and "strict construction," had its origin in slavery.

It is no unmeaning boast, which the southerners so often make, of their "chivalry." They are the lineal descendants of the cavaliers, and heirs of the feudal system. They possess not only the powers of feudal lords over their vassals, but others of high and tremendous import, which feudal masters never possessed. Thus they may sell a slave from the plantation, to any part of the world. This involves all the horrors of the separation of families, of slave breeding, and the slave-trade; and may be justly considered as the most foul and hideous feature of the worst possible system of servitude. It was a prominent trait of the feudal barons, to cherish a perpetual jealousy of the *central power* of the State. The history of the domestic policy of the European sovereigns, for a thousand years, is a succession of struggles to subdue, by policy and by arms, the refractotory and centrifugal forces of the great vassal-holding lords; for these, whenever it suited their interest, pride, or caprice, refused submission to the laws, and took arms to resist their execution. The policy of the sovereigns was to enfranchise the serfs, and employ them as a means of humbling the haughty and rebellious nobles. In Russia, where the feudal system still subsists, in its ancient rigor, somewhat softened by the influence reflected from the freedom and refinement of western Europe, the old contest betwixt the sovereign and nobles has been going on for a long time, and is going on with increasing earnestness at the present time. The dethronement and sudden death of so many Russian emperors, have been owing more to their attempts to circumscribe the power of the nobles, and relieve the serfs from their cruel oppression, than to all other causes. Alexander emancipated considerable bodies of serfs; but it has been stated, with a sort of exultation, of which we have examples in our own country, and our northern press, that many of these have voluntarily returned to the state of villenage, from pure disgust of freedom. It appears that Nicholas not long ago issued a decree for very extensive if not general emancipation; but in consequence, as it is supposed, of the resistance and menaces of the nobility, he issued another decree, which, though not directly revoking the first, rendered it inoperative.

The question of State rights, strict construction, and nullification, all one in substance, we regard as essentially the same as that which so long agitated the nations of western Europe, and is still pending in Russia. It arises from fear and jealousy, naturally entertained by feudal lords, of a central and overshadowing sovereignty. In the United States the ordinary uneasiness and jealousy of those lords, is aggravated to a degree of frenzy, by the surrounding infection of freedom, by the influence of English example, and of a free press, and by the zeal with which abolitionists are availing themselves of it.

The doctrine of strict construction and State rights was originated by Jefferson, and came into operation in the federal government when, under his auspices, slavery obtained the ascendancy. That the doctrine was got up for the protection of the slave interest, is proved by the fact that its author and disciples have been the most unscrupulous, not only in stretching the powers of the Constitution, as if it were merely a bit of parchment, or rather of India rubber; but also in committing palpable and acknowledged violations of it, whenever they could thereby strengthen and aggrandize the slaveholding interest.

The strict constructionists passed laws confiscating debts owed by slaveholders to foreigners; and they have repeatedly passed "stop laws," to prevent northern creditors from collecting their dues in the slave States, while they resisted, and do resist, the establishment of a system of bankruptcy, so essential to the stability and prosperity of commerce, and so uniformly demanded, both by debtors and creditors, in every commercial community. The main objection which they have always alledged to the passage of a bankrupt law, applicable to debts already contracted, is that it "impairs the obligation of contracts." It seems to us that men who can see that the obligation of a contract is impaired by cancelling a debt, when the debtor does not refuse to pay, but honestly surrenders all he possesses, and yet can perceive no such impairing, when Virginians exonerate themselves from paying their English creditors at all, and during their pleasure, from paying their northern creditors, must be not strict constructionists, but India rubber constructionists. Besides a general disposition which the slave statesmen have to resist every measure which is for the convenience, advantage, and growth of the free States, they have a further motive for opposing a bankrupt system. Some of the southern States have exempted *real* estate from attachment, and then have declared slaves real estate; so that an American feudal lord can hold an unlimited extent of territory, and innumerable slaves, while his honest creditor may be suffering for food, raiment, or shelter. It is true they have a process, like one under the feudal tenures of England, by which the rents and profits may be taken by the creditor; but in some of the States, Virginia, for example, where agricultural profits are confined almost solely to the business of raising slaves for market, and these, being real estate, cannot be sold for the benefit of the creditor, this remedy would be of no value. In all this complicated system of injustice, (to call it by too gentle a name,) strict constructionists can see no "impairing of the obligation of contracts!" These laws are evidently intended to operate against northern and foreign dealers in articles of necessity and luxury, for masters' families, and subsistence, clothing, and implements for slaves. If they operated mutually upon the masters themselves, they never would have been passed. Now, national bankrupt laws ride over all these arrangements, and treat the property of a southern lord of slaves with no more respect than of a northern yeoman or laborer. This is the principal motive of the slaveholders for opposing a sound and uniform system of law for cases of bankruptcy, a law which would do more to impart stability and purity to trade and commerce, than almost any other thing which it is in the power of government to do. It is evident, therefore, that the *real* motive for opposing the establishment of such a system, is not that it would *impair*, but that it would *enforce* the obligation of contracts; and that the local laws which such a system would subvert, if they are not technically in violation of the Constitution, are a palpable violation of the moral principle on which the provision of the Constitution is based.

The strict constructionists, soon after they came into power, carried their squeamishness to such a ridiculous length, as to refuse to incorporate a religious society in the District of Columbia, or to grant land upon which to build a church in the territories of the United States, because, they said, it would be contrary to that clause of the Constitution, which declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an *establishment* of religion;" but they did not hesitate to annex to this Union a foreign territory, large enough for an empire, although Mr. Jefferson admitted that it was transcending the power delegated by the parties to the Union, and a violation of the Constitution. But this acquisition opened a slave market, doubled the value of slaves, and furnished material for new slave States. It is true that it brought other advantages; but no consideration of convenience or necessity could justify a plain infringement of the federal compact. "Necessity, the *tyrant's* plea," says Milton. It was so, emphatically, in this case. If the necessity existed, there would, for that very reason, have been no difficulty in obtaining the consent of the people to an amendment of the Constitution, conferring the desired authority.

When the king of Holland made his award, *giving* to Great Britain a large, and to her the only important part of the disputed territory of Maine and Massachusetts, the leading State rights men in the Senate, with General Jackson, a State rights President, at their head, were in favor of accepting and ratifying it, without the consent of the representatives of the people of Maine, and without even consulting either the government or people of Massachusetts! This was the respect of State rights men for State rights! Yet, when a less portion of this territory was finally ceded for full equivalents, and with the unanimous consent of both the States to which the territory belonged, then many of the State rights and strict construction men raised a clamor against it, as an infraction of the Constitution, because it had not conferred, in express terms, the power of ceding any portion of the republic! How is such inconsistency to be explained? Our opinion is, that at the date of the Ashburton treaty, it suited the purposes of these strict constructionists to retain and cherish, instead of removing all possible causes of irritation and hostility against Great Britain. For now the darling object of the slaveholders was to obtain *Texas*. To accomplish this without a war with Great Britain, they knew to be morally impossible; and they knew, also, that to induce the people of the North, in the face of this fact, to join in an act of perfidy and robbery, for the *sole* purpose of increasing and perpetuating slavery, and the preponderance of the slave power in the Union, was equally impossible. For this reason, all the chances of war were to be preserved and husbanded. Those who opposed the ratification of the treaty, were precisely the men and the presses which then, and now are, and were most fierce for the acquisition of Texas. We will mention only Mr. *Benton*, of the Senate, Messrs. *Wise* and *Gilmer*, of the House, and the *Madisonian* newspaper.

In 1798, a law was passed by Congress, and entirely approved by such patriots as *Washington* and *Patrick Henry*, neither of them then in public life, by which *false* and malicious slanders, and libels upon the government, or any branch of the government, with intent to stir up sedition and opposition, were made punishable by fine and imprisonment. But the accused was allowed by this law, to give evidence of the truth of the words, as a full and complete justification. By the law of libel, as it existed previously throughout the country, the accused was not permitted to prove the truth of the defamatory words, but might be sentenced to incarceration, at the discretion of the judge, though every word that he uttered were true, for at that time the maxim, "the greater the truth the greater the libel," still prevailed. Moreover, by the old law of libel, the jury were not permitted to determine whether the words were libellous, (which was the only question of real importance,) but merely whether the person charged were the author, the judges claiming, and exercising the right of determining whether the words should be construed into a criminal offense. Now, the law in question, called the Sedition Law, gave the jury entire control of the whole question of "guilty or not guilty." In other words, it applied for the first time, in our jurisprudence, the trial by jury, to cases of public slander, cases in which, above most others, it is necessary to the freedom of the press, the purity of the government, and the safety of the citizens. But notwithstanding all this, the strict constructionists, and State rights men, with Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison at their head, declared this act to be a plain infraction of the provision that "Congress shall make no law *abridging* the freedom of speech or the press." This law greatly *enlarged* the liberty of speech and the press, but the slave politicians did not mind that. They knew that the people were extremely sensitive on these points, that their jealousy of any interference whatever could be easily excited, and their passions inflamed, and that then they would not stand to make nice legal distinctions, which, in fact, they could not, without inquiring carefully what was the precise state of the old law, and the exact interpretation of the new. This law, the legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia, under the auspicies of Jefferson and Madison, "nullified," (except that they did not resist with military force.) They declared it null and void. The legislatures of *all* the free States, except Pennsylvania, declared it, in their opinion, a constitutional, necessary and proper law, referring for justification of it, to the notorious and increasing licenciousness of the press. Had the law been sustained, it would, in all probability, have saved this country from much, if not the greater part of the political profligacy and corruption, which have so early characterized our career. But wherefore, it may be asked, should the slaveholders have felt any special interest in opposing the Sedition Law? We have explained this in a former part of this essay, but to save the trouble and difficulty of a reference to back papers, we will say here, that we do not presume that they felt any interest in opposing it, or would have opposed it, if it had not offered the means of stirring up the prejudices, inflaming the passions, and hoodwinking the judgments of the well-meaning mass of the people; so that they might be used by slaveholders and demagogues, for the overthrow of the last of the only two administrations, which have not been controlled by slavemongers and their retainers—the demagogues.

And now let us see what the strict constructionists and nullifiers attempted to do to the freedom of the press, when they thought the continuance of slavery was jeoparded by the exercise of that freedom. Mr. Calhoun brought into the Senate of the United States, a bill, authorizing and requiring every postmaster in the country to suppress and destroy any publication touching slavery. There are many parts of the Holy Scriptures which it would have been, by that bill, a crime to print and circulate through the press. The very law itself, had it passed, could not have been distributed through the post-office, for that was respecting slavery. In fact it made the postmaster general, an inquisitor general, and all the city and village post-masters, his familiers, and even worse; for each was authorized and required to judge whether a publication ought, or ought not to be suppressed; so that a question with which the slaveholders had before excited the people to madness, because it was to be submitted to learned and exalted judges, and good and true men selected as jurors, and subject to challenge, was now to be submitted to every servile and petty postmaster, appointed, perhaps, for this very purpose. It was establishing a censorship of the press, to be exercised by ten thousand ignorant and irresponsible censors, instead of one or two of the most learned, as was the case at the courts of Europe, while such a thing was tolerated there, and in the Inquisition at Rome.

Some will say, as they have said, that the bill would have been no infringement of the right of printing and publishing; because it did not forbid either. No, nor does the gag-rule prevent our writing, signing, and sending petitions to Congress, but it prevents their being *heard*, when they get there. A petition that is not *received*, is no more a petition, than the blank paper would be on which it is written. A publication, suppressed as soon as it comes from the press, is no more a publication, and the design of the liberty of the press, is no more fulfilled, than if it had been suppressed in manuscript; as royal and inquisitorial censors were want to do. The bill was lost in the House of Representatives, but there, also, it received the support of the strict constructionists and nullifiers. They were now able to perceive that a law even of this character, would be no "abridging of the freedom of the press, that freedom being employed in assailing Southern slavery!"

"What man seeing this,
And having human feelings, does not blush,
And hang his head, to think himself a man."

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

It has always been a deeply-cherished thought with us, that the sentiment of an enlarged humanity—the doctrine of human brotherhood, of which the Declaration of Independence is merely the outside—would ultimately divide in twain the national slaveocracy, and the honest mass of the northern democracy; and we have always believed that nothing else could do it, so firm and habitual was the dominion of the trading demagogues, who, whipping and spurring with might and main, have for half a century been riding to undeserved and fatal eminence, on the back of the unreflecting and despised multitude. Thanks to that vestal fire which lives in human breasts, often smouldering, but never extinguished; that

"Nobleness that lies
In every man, sleeping, but never dead;"

our hope seems about to be realized. There will be hard struggles, yet. There are political bandits, who, true to the ruling passion, will *sell* their lives as dearly as possible; but their end must come—their days are numbered.

With the greatest pleasure have we seen the democratic presses, one after another, with a sternness and brevity, which could not fail to startle and throw aback the slave-mongers, who calculated upon their continued delusion, come out and denounce the project of annexing Texas, and the most high-handed, anti-democractic, open, gross, and palpable violation of the fundamental right of free petition. It was our intention to copy to-day a number of these sharp, quick, unequivocal shots, which have astonished Mr. Wise, as the shots of old Concord did the boy who had never seen anything but a training. "By jingo," said he, "they're firing bullets!" We defer our design, for want of sufficient space. But we cannot defer our thanks to Mr. *Beardsley*, of this State, for the great good he has done on the question of the right of petition. At the same time, we must say to him, that he reckons without his host, if he supposes we are going to be satisfied with having our *own* stolen property restored. We will demand, with new energy, and with an emphasis swelling to a note of thunder, immediate and entire restitution to our brethren. Ho, for the District of Columbia!

"Once more to the breach, dear friends; once more,
Or close the wall up with New English dead."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

This highly popular writer has just issued a new volume of Poems, in very neat and tasteful style. Between this and his first volume, there is most manifest improvement. That was the utterance of youth, full of poetic promise; this has the matured, well-proportioned beauty of manhood. He has evidently studied to perfect himself in poetry as an art; and better than this, the growth of his soul, of large, liberal, and comprehensive thought, is visible on every page.

We are not sure that this volume does not place Lowell at the head of American poets. He has not the same melodious flow of versification as Longfellow or Bryant; but his simple, rugged beauty, so much like the best poetry of the old English school, is to us more attractive. Like Whittier, he burns with love of Freedom, and detestation of all wrong and oppression; but his thoughts are far more expansive, more universe-embacing, than Whittier's.

Critics will probably pronounce Prometheus the gem of the book. It is filled with high philosophy, uttered in tones of mournful grandeur, like the old Greek Æschylus.

The Legend of Brittany beams with poetic beauty. What could be more sweetly graceful than the following description of a young rom

Anti-Slavery Items.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—A letter from Covington, (Tennessee,) published in the Worcester Palladium, says:

"The negro-stealer takes a negro to the lower country; sells him for $800 or $1000 cash; then tells the negro to run away and meet him at a place appointed where they divide the money. He then takes him to another section of the country, and sells him again; the negro runs away, and they again divide the money. After having sold the negro in this way several times over, *he takes him into the woods, murders him, and takes the whole of the money!*"

ANTI-ABOLITION SOCIETY IN MISSOURI.—We learn from the St. John's Republican, that a meeting of the citizens of Lewis and Clark counties was held on the 3d of November, and a committee appointed to hear allegations against certain persons charged with aiding runaway slaves.

This committee, "having gone through the testimony, after mature deliberation, came to the conclusion that a legal prosecution would not be justified by the evidence, yet, being fully persuaded of the guilt of the accused, decided that Dr. D. P. Nelson be required to leave the State of Missouri, within four days, and that James Botkin be required to leave his present residence, (an island in the Mississippi,) within four days, and not to settle within fifty miles of Lewis county, and never to be again seen in Lewis or Clark counties. If, after the expiration of the time specified, he be found in his present residence, or in its neighborhood, he is to receive fifty lashes on his bare back, well laid on; and if found on the shores of either county in the time specified for his departure, he is to be hanged by the neck till he is dead! dead!! dead!!!"

Afterwards, on motion, it was resolved to form an anti-abolition society, whose chief business should be to catch runaway negroes. Some dozen resolutions were passed among which we give the following as curiosities:

That we recommend the propriety of bringing from Illinois, an abolitionist for each negro they aid in escaping from Missouri.

That we will give a reward of $200 for the delivery of Richard Ells, of Quincy, and $100 for Erasmus Benton Stillman, of Fairfield, when delivered to the committee of vigilance.

That it need not be expected that the very lenient punishment inflicted upon David P. Nelson, and James Botkin, will be a precedent for similar offenses hereafter.

That all negroes found going at large, without a pass, be subject to receive ten lashes from any member of the anti-abolition society.

This out-Herods Herod. We did not know that our country could furnish a deliberative assembly so destitute of justice, manly regard for law and honorable feeling as this.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—In compliance with the governor's message, a bill was introduced into the legislature of this State, to prevent free blacks from entering the State. The 1st section of this bill requires the captain on a penalty, to deposit in the sheriff's office, as soon as he enters port, a list of all the negroes he has on board, with their description, &c.

The 2d section requires "that such free cooks, stewards, mariners, &c. shall not leave the vessel, or come on shore, except within such limits as may be defined by the municipal authorities of the port. For violation of this clause, the captain or master of the vessel shall forfeit one hundred dollars. The captain is also bound to enter into a recognizance in one thousand dollars, with good and sufficient security, for his faithful compliance with the above requisitions. On the captain's refusal to enter into the recognizance, the free negro or person shall be committed to jail, and the sheriff, by order of the magistrate, shall take possession of the vessel, and retain such possession until the recognizance has been executed, or the vessel is ready to proceed to sea, and the expenses of arresting and detaining the vessel have been paid."

This bill, so odious in its character, calculated to cripple the commerce of the State, passed the House of Representatives, but it is stated that it was rejected by the Senate. We hail this as a symptom of returning reason. Were abolitionists, in reality, hostile to the southern people, they would wish them to persevere in such legislation, but they do not desire it, on the contrary, they wish that they may consult their true interest, security and happiness by doing justice to the unhappy beings, whom they have so greatly wronged.

PROGRESS OF FREEDOM.—The Bangor Gazette contains a letter from a correspondent at Baltimore, which details several interesting facts, showing the progress of anti-slavery in that State. The time, it would seem, cannot be far distant, when slavery will be terminated in Maryland. Anti-slavery periodicals are constantly passing through the post-office, notwithstanding the various police orders to prevent them. Two noted slave dealers, who kept large establishments for buying and selling negroes, have been closed, and only one large establishment remains in Baltimore. There is a fast increasing conviction of the inhumanity of the system, its unprofitableness under any kind of management, and the universal detestation with which it is trying to be regarded, which must soon result in its complete overthrow in that State.

THE OLD REFORMERS.—Wiclif's body, thirteen years after his death, was disinterred, and burned, and the ashes thrown into a neighboring brook. Speaking of this transaction, Fuller says—"The brook did convey his ashes into Avon; Avon into Severn; Severn into the narrow seas; they into the main ocean. And thus, the ashes of Wiclif are the emblem of his doctrine, which is now dispersed all the world over." The ashes of Huss were thrown into the Rhine.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWIXT A NEGRO AND A WHITE MAN.—Judge Fleeh sentenced a man by the name of Bostwick, of Marshall, to five years in the State prison, for stabbing a man, and causing his death, in an affray about a mistress.

Judge Witherell sentenced a black man in Ann Arbor, to five years' imprisonment in the State prison, for stealing fifty cents' worth.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

AMHERST, MASS. Dec. 1, 1843.

MR. HAWLEY—The slave, Reuben Clarke, who was saved from exile to Georgia, from his wife and children, by the generous contributions of some of the good people of Charlestown, Northampton, Boston, Medford, Springfield, and Amherst, (in the order of the respective amounts,) was paid for, and set free, the last of June. It afterward appeared, that when Mr. B. brother-in-law of Reuben's mistress, came to take him to the trader's pen, he foolishly made a show of resistance, with a four pound weight, and a butcher knife, though he touched nobody. Mr. B. put him in jail, in Washington City, July 10, after he was free, on the charge of an assault with intent to kill; a hanging business, by an old law of Maryland, embalmed by Congress. There Reuben remained, till his wife, still a slave, got money to pay a lawyer, who set him free, November 13, by an order of the court, without trial or indictment. On these hot and cold blooded doings, none will be at a loss for comments, Reuben and his wife express unbounded gratitude to his deliverers, who will doubtless have no reason to regret this work of mercy. Yours, very respectfully,

ISAAC ORR.

WILLIAM A. WHITE.—This young gentleman returned to his home in Watertown, a few days ago, after an absence of several weeks. He has been engaged with Remond, Douglas, and other old school abolitionists, in Western New-York, Ohio, and Indiana, attending the conventions held to discuss the question of slavery. In all of these, Mr. White has been a devoted and eloquent advocate of freedom. With the courage of a true hero, and the purpose of a Christian philanthropist, he has gone forth. When he returned home from his tour, the people of Watertown turned out *en masse*, to meet him, and welcome him home again. It was certainly a pleasing spectacle, and must have touched the heart of Mr. White and his friends with a solemn, though pleasing delight. We are glad to record any honor which may be conferred on our young friend. May they be accumulated, and may he long live to enjoy them. We welcome him home.—*Lowell Journal.*

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—Extract of a letter, dated H. M. S. Firguard Rio, September 11: "The *Frolic* arrived here last night, with a slaver she had captured off Cape Frio, having on board 360 slaves, men, women, and children. This slaver was only about double the size of one of our launches, and the poor unfortunate beings were packed in her like as many herrings would be in a cask. It appears that they had been stowed in like this for the space of forty-five days. Death had happily released a great many of them from their torture. But oh, the sight of the living masses of corruption was enough to strike terror into the most flinty heart, as they were covered with sores from head to foot. They were as soon as possible relieved from their forty-five day region, being taken out and placed on board the receiving ship, for that purpose. You can more easily imagine than I can describe the skeleton frames of these poor wretches, when I tell you that 220 of them were taken at once into our launch, and conveyed to the receiving ship. Our men really sickened at the spectacle they had to behold in the shape of humanity; and I was glad when the last had been taken out, for I never beheld such a sight before. There were among them, forty female children, supposed to be under seven years of age, and forty-five males under ten."—*Hants Independent.*

RIGHT.—The anti-slavery society have prosecuted a ward constable of Southwark, for arresting, without the least shadow of cause, two unfortunate colored men, *supposed to have been once slaves*, and keeping them confined for some time, away from friends and relatives.

Byrne has been held to bail in the sum of $1000, to answer the charge of kidnapping, at the court of sessions. The conduct of Byrne, throughout, was of the most outrageous character.—*Philada. Cor.*

Congress.

SENATE, TUESDAY Jan. 2d.

The credentials of *James A. Pearce*, a member elected from Maryland, were presented.

Many petitions were presented; among them, several by Mr. *Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania, Mr. *Merrick*, of Maryland, and others, asking a reduction of postage. Mr. Merrick said he should soon have prepared for introduction, the bill of which he had given notice, on this subject.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3d.

Bills were introduced on leave as follows:

By Mr. *Crittenden*, to change the time of meeting of the Supreme Court of the United States, from the second Monday in Jannary, to the first Monday in December.

By Mr *Hannegan*, to continue the Cumberland road, through Indiana and Illinois.

By Mr. *Semple*, of Illinois, to change the consular arrangements of the United States.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4th.

Mr. Fulton, of Tennesee, gave notice of a bill to extend the franking privelege to ex-Vice Presidents.

The resolution of Mr. *Allen*, of Ohio, calling on the President for any instructions given to our minister to London, relative to the title and settlement of Oregon, came up, and after some remarks by Messrs. *Morehead* and *Allen*—the former arguing against the propriety of calling for information pending negotiations on the subtect, and the latter vehemently ureing it, at whatever consequences.—was laid over to Monday.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

On motion of *C. J. Ingersoll*, by yeas 104, nays 47, the rules were suspended, (notwithstanding the fact stated by Mr. Adams, that this was the last day of the first thirty of the session, during which petions are received in order,) and the bill to refund General Jackson's fine was again taken up in committee of the whole on the Union, (Mr. Davis, of Indiana, in the chair,) and was discussed during the day and to a late hour.

Mr. *Adams* made a motion that the report from the select committee repealing the 21st rule, be made the order of the day for Tuesday next. Lost.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.

Mr. *Adams* introduced a resolution, inquiring of the President as to the present state of the Smithsonian fund, in what stocks invested, &c.: adopted.

Also, calling upon the President for copies of all instructions given to commanding officers of vessels employed, under the late treaty, on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave-trade; and of any similar instructions in his possession from the British government to their commanders: adopted.

[We are very glad to see this.]

Mr. *Rhett*, of South Carolina, offered a resolution *instructing* the committee of ways and means to report a bill reducing all duties upon imports above thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, to thirty per cent. and providing for the final reduction, within two years, to twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, maximum, with discriminations below, for revenue purposes. *Rejected*, under the operation of the previous question—yeas 57, nays 112.

Mr. *Cary*, of New-York, offered a resolution to reconsider the vote of yesterday, rejecting the motion of Mr. Adams to make his report upon the rules of the House, from the select committee on that subject, the order of the day for Tuesday next. Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, moved to lay the motion on the table; rejected—yeas 80—nays 87. The subject was then laid over.

Mr. *Black*, of Georgia, offered a resolution *instructing* the committee of ways and means to report a tariff bill for the repeal of the present law, and to establish one for the revenue only: *rejected*—yeas 83, nays 84.

Mr. *Duncan*, of Ohio, offered a resolution *instructing* the committee of ways and means to report a bill to provide for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and for absolving the government from all connection with banks—*adopted*, by an overwhelming vote: yeas 110, nays 58.

Mr. *McDowell*, of Ohio, submitted certain instructions for the committee of ways and means on the tariff, which was pending when the House adjourned.

Mr. *Dana*, of New-York, introduced a bill for the abolition of the franking privilege, and the amendment of the postage laws. [Its principal provisions are the abolition of the franks of postmasters, and of members of Congress, except upon official business, and the imposition of a slight postage upon public documents.] Read twice, referred to the post-office committee, and ordered printed.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4.

The resolution of Mr. *McDowell*, of Ohio, *instructing* the committee of ways and means to report a bill so modifying the present tariff as to provide a revenue sufficient for the wants of the government, economically administered, and with such discriminations as look to that object, and no other, came up, and under the operation of the previous question, was *rejected*, by the large vote of yeas 84, nays 102.

Mr. *Owen*, of Indiana, offered a joint resolution to authorize the President to give notice to the British government to terminate the convention for the joint occupation of Oregon. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. *Douglass*, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of the coinage of *one dollar gold pieces*—adopted.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. *Payne*, of Alabama, to repeal the distribution act.

By Mr. *Jameson*, of Missouri, to repeal so much of the act of 1842 as requires the second regiment of dragoons to be converted into a regiment of riflemen, after the 4th of March, 1843.

By Mr. *Hughes*, for the organization of a territorial government for Oregon.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5.

"*Twenty-first Rule.*"

Mr. *Adams* attempted to get up the motion made some days ago, to reconsider the vote refusing to assign a certain day for the consideration of the report of the committee on rules.

Mr. *C. J. Ingersoll* moved to take up the order of the day, (Jackson's fine.)

Mr. *Adams* complained that this motion would be a breach of faith.

Mr. *Ingersoll*. I fling back the imputation, with the contempt that it deserves, into the teeth of him who makes it. I'll have him to know that I am less liable to the charge of breach of faith, than he is.

Mr. *Adams*. I do not call the gentleman to order. I *care so little*, said he, emphatically, for anything he says, that I shall not notice these outbreaks.

Mr. *Ingersoll*. Oh, he does not care. That is a very convenient way to get out of the scrape. He does *not* care—I'll make him care.

Mr. *White*, (late Speaker,) interfered, he said, not as "peace maker," nor as belligerent, but to state the facts. The House certainly came to the understanding yesterday, that the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts should come up after the States had been called for resolutions. Mr. A. gave way for this purpose. He appealed to the justice and courtesy of the House to sustain Mr. A's. motion.

Mr. *Ingersoll* asked, if that was the Speaker's understanding.

The Speaker said it was.

Mr. *Ingersoll*. That was not my understanding. It is the first I heard of it; I withdraw my motion.

Mr. *C. Johnson* moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. *Adams* said, as the House had refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, a few days ago, the renewal of the motion was not now in order.

The Chair sustained Mr. Adams.

The House now proceeded to vote on the motion to reconsider the vote refusing to assign a day for the consideration of the report of the committee on rules. The vote was 102 to 78. So the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. *Adams* moved that Tuesday next be assigned for the consideration of the report.

The Speaker said it would require two-thirds. Mr. Adams said it did not require two-thirds, because it was a privileged question.

Mr. *Dromgoole* (a member of the committee on rules) moved to recommit the report to the committee. He said he wished to give the committee an opportunity to *revise* their report—that is, to restore the 21st rule.

Mr. *White* (late Speaker) took a view of the subject, to show that Mr. Adams's motion was in order, and was a privileged motion.

Mr. *Black*, of Georgia, moved to amend Mr. Dromgoole's motion, so as to instruct the committee on rules. He said he would vote for no rules which did not embrace the rule excluding abolition petitions. He defied any majority that resists the whole of the original 21st rule.

Mr. *Davis*, of Indiana, (a member of the committee on rules,) said he was the innocent cause of all this difficulty. As a member of the committee, he had examined the 21st rule. He had found that it was a different rule, in terms and purport, from what he supposed it to be when he originally voted for it. He was compelled, in committee, to vote against this rule. He would now propose to give the House an opportunity to disembarrass themselves. Let the report be recommitted, and I will resign my place on the committee, and suffer it to be otherwise filled.

Mr. *Black* spoke very hotly against the course of the democrats on this question. Here, with a democratic majority of two-thirds, we are near losing the 21st rule, which "*covers the whole existence* of the southern country;" and we cannot move a foot towards repealing the tariff. In these questions I know no party.

Mr. *Gilmer* advised Mr. Black to *keep cool*.

Mr. *Black*. I cannot kedp cool, till the torch of the incendiary makes me cold. [loud laughter.]

Various motions, made and lost on questions of order, were piled on each other in great confusion.

A motion was made to lay the whole subject on the table. The yeas and nays were called, and were, yeas 78, nays 106. So the House refused to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. *Adams* appeared highly pleased at all the above proceedings.

Mr. *Hamlin*, of Maine, expressed, strongly, his views in opposition to the 21st rule. He wished the whole subject of petitions for abolition, &c. to be deliberately taken up and acted on. He wished to have it disposed of, not with a view solely to the sentiments of the South, but to the demands of the Constitution, and the interests and feelings of the whole country.

Mr. *Beardsley* went on to express his views very clearly and decidedly against the exclusion of abolition petitions, or any petitions. He had come to the conclusion, after a long experience on the subject, that it was the unquestionable right of all the citizens of this country, to petition Congress on any subject. He challenged gentlemen to produce any evidence in the English parliament, of the refusal of that body to receive any class of petitions. He had himself never voted against the reception of any petition, when he was formerly in Congress. He did not know an instance of any refusal to receive petitions, which were respectful to those to whom they were addressed, by any State legislature. He referred to the action of the State legislature of Virginia, on this subject. "The essential and inalienable right of petition," as belonging to every freeman, was respected by the State of Virginia. All petitions, expressed in a respectful manner, were, in his opinion, to be received and considered. We could then express our own judgments on the propriety of granting them. It had been argued here, that if the petition prayed for an unconstitutional object, it could not be received. Mr. B. was free to say, that where the object prayed for was clearly unconstitutional, the House might declare that they could not or would not receive. But the same argument had been carried further. It had been said that a petition in which constitutional and unconstitutional objects were blended, could not be received. This he denied. He argued, at length, to show that the practice was a new one, to exclude petitions on that ground, and that it was contrary to the principles of liberty established by our Constitution. So again, it was contended that petitions should be excluded which prayed for the abolition of the commerce in slaves in the territories, and between the States. He did not admit that it was out of the power of Congress to act on that subject. He had not reflected on it sufficiently to form an opinion. He was against the exercise of the power.

On the abstract question of slavery, the North, East, and West, were unquestionably opposed to it. He believed the South would be, as an original question.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, interposed. The gentleman must not speak for Georgia. The people of that State did not view slavery as an evil. On the contrary, they regarded it as a good.

Mr. Beardsley did not agree with his colleague (Mr. Davis,) that the bare cession of the District of Columbia to the Union, worked the abolition of slavery here. He argued to show that it did not. He also contended that Congress had the power to abolish slavery. The power was as clear and satisfactory as terms could make it. He would say nothing as to the terms, whether the slaves should be liberated with remuneration or without it. But he was opposed to the exercise of the power, under all circumstances; for he did not see that it would do any good. He did not see what great harm the petitions against slavery would do—even the petitions for an amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery. The Constitution was subject to amendment on this as well as on any other subject. The Constitution had been amended and could be again. But no one believed the Constitution would ever be amended on this subject. But the petitions for such a change ought to be received, and considered, and answered.

He believed that all the agitation on this subject had been produced by the course of this House in refusing to receive petitions. He believed, moreover, that the abolition of the rule would promote harmony here; it would arrest the contentions which have prevailed here from the beginning of this session.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, was in favor of abolishing the 21st rule. Even if a petition prayed for an unconstitutional object, it ought to be received. It must be received before it could be decided what its character was. The State of North Carolina did not reject any petition without consideration. This was the only place in the world, where petitions were not received. He held the right of petition to be a general right. We have had a bush fight with the abolitionists long enough. Let us come into open field. Many gentlemen are obliged to keep company with the abolitionists, because they must go for the reception of petitions. Let some one bring in a bill to abolish slavery. I believe it will be rejected by a nearly unanimous vote. It is nonsense to try to prevent the agitation of the question by rules. Questions of order will not stop any agitation.

He believed that these petitions were harmless and contemptible things. They ought to be received and rejected. We have been standing here on the outposts, fighting against petitions. To take such grounds as I have taken, is death to the South. But, I hope Southern members will review the matter. Our position as members is such, that we must be shot down. We cannot maintain it. Had we not better call in the outposts, and try the main issue. We stand on firm ground. But we meet nothing that is wrong. Let us stand on the Constitution. The people of the North say the South is not content to keep their own slaves, they want to make us slaves by denying our just rights! We have good ground enough to stand on. Our people are getting up a jealousy and distrust of the North. This was not so formerly. The South are led to suppose that half of the northern people are really abolitionists.

Mr. C. spoke an hour, and was attentively listened to. It was a sensible speech. He deprecated all excitement. He wished the matter to be discussed. It was the very best thing, he thought, that could be discussed. This was pretty well for a member from Buncombe. The member from Buncombe makes no Buncombe speeches.

The House adjourned at 4 o'clock, leaving the 21st rule in a bad way.

[We are indebted to the Journal of Commerce for the report of the interesting proceedings of Friday.]

SATURDAY, January 6th.

The discussion on the report of rules for the House (omitting the 21st) by Mr. Adams, from the select committee on rules, was continued by Mr. *Duncan* during his hour. He referred to a former communication of his, in which he had denounced slavery in the abstract, and, no less, the measures of the abolitionists, and said, by the publication and comment upon the former, (omitting the latter,) the erroneous impression had gone forth that he was an-abolitionist, which he wished now to correct. He then proceeded to give his views on the subject of abolition petitions and slavery in general. He held that Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, when it was clearly demanded by a majority of the inhabitants of this District, and then only. Upon the policy of its abolition here, and in the States, he agreed with Mr. *Davis*, of N. Y. that a large majority of the people of the free States were against it, and argued, from the inferiority of the African race at present, and for centuries past their present condition, was better than if they were to be manumitted. He referred to the political history of abolition, denouncing the whole abolition movement as "a miserable, contemptible hobby, too frequently introduced for the purpose of making political capital," ridiculing the idea of the probability of a dissolution of the Union resulting out of this question, &c.

He was opposed to the 21st rule, and advocated the reception, reference, and report upon these petitions, in the same manner as others, as the mode best calculated to avoid confusion and consumption of time.

He referred to the statement he had seen insome of the papers, that his colleague, Mr. Giddings, had read a letter of Mr. Clay before an abolition meeting in Ohio, stating that he (Mr. Clay) agreed with Mr. G. on the subject.

Mr. *Giddings* explained that he had read to a meeting of Oberlin students a letter—*not* from Henry Clay, but from Cassius M. Clay, of Ky.; a man of equal wealth, of equal influence, and of equal purity of character to any in the State. He had said to the meeting that he had no authority to speak for Henry Clay, upon the subject, but he had no doubt from his known character, and lofty patriotism, he would sustain the constitutional rights of the North as firmly as he would those of the South. He had publicly explained this matter, in a letter which had been published in the Richmond Inquirer,, and he had only to say, that the statement to which Mr. D. hadalluded, published as it must have been, by some of the papers with a view willfully to misrepresent, was an unmitigated falsehood.

[This is a matter that appears to have assumed some importance in Ohio. Two witnesses, one of them *H. C. Taylor*, late editor of the Oberlin Evangelist, have testified that Mr. Giddings did, on the stump, represent the letter from which he read, and which he since, and now says, was from *Cassius* M. Clay, to be from *Henry* Clay. We believe Mr. Gidding's statement.

Extract from the correspondent of the Jour. of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, January 6.

"The House resumed the discussion on the rules. Everything went off calmly and quietly, showing that some things can be discussed as well as others, and that the horror of touching the slavery question has been overcome. We have a new set of men, mostly young men, who are free from bigotry and prejudice. I hope much from this House yet. Mr. Adams, with his characteristic sneer, said the other day—"I do not know that I shall be much gratified by the *eloquence*, or instructed by the *wisdom* of this House." If I am not mistaken, he has seen a little of both in the speeches of Stephens, Clingman, Beardsley, and others. The old gentleman has given the most unequivocal signs of gratification at these speeches, to say nothing of those of Duncan and Davis, to which he gave the strictest attention. If there is a man in this nation who has cause to be gratified at the indications shown by this House, it is Mr. Adams. The utmost courtesy has been extended to him, so far as that goes. The speaker put him in the place where he most wished to be,—in opposition to the wishes of the whole South,—chairman of the committee on rules. In that committee he had every advantage that he could possibly desire—and found, greatly to his surprise, a majority in his favor. He has won a victory—the greatest victory ever achieved in legislation, in this country;—a victory that would alone, blotting out all its previous history, carry his name to posterity. He has defeated, after a ten years' struggle, all legislative restrictions on the right of petition, and opened the whole subject of slavery to free and calm discussion, in the House of Representatives. Mr. Adam's whole course, at this session, has been a procession of triumph."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

[*Liverpool, December* 9.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

The appeal of the anti-corn law league is responded to on every side, with enthusiasm. Large subscriptions are raised to carry it on. Liverpool is also wide awake on the subject of free trade. She has contributed to the league fund, more than £4,400.

Business was expected to improve in consequence of the commercial intelligence from India, and the increased confidence in the American States.

In celebration of the queen's visit to Mr. Peel, at Tamworth, three dinners had been given to the poor, at which two thousand were fed.

IRELAND.

The Liverpool Mercury, in commenting on the State trials in Ireland, says that the bungling, one-sided manner in which the government has conducted the whole affair, has created sympathy for O'Connell. The attorney general narrowly escaped having his indictment quashed. It is an advantage to O'Connell that he has got the trial postponed this term, as the present jury list contains such a large proportion of Orange Protestants compared with the Catholics. Before the 15th of January, another and different list will be made out. The refusal to grant to the accused, a list of the witnesses to be called against them, is so manifestly unjust and partial, that it has taken away from the respect for the crown.

Repeal meetings continued to be held in Ireland. It is said that they are attended by London policemen as spies. More gun-boats have been despatched to the Shannon.

A dinner has been given to Smith O'Brien, M. P. for Limerick, who has declared his adhesion to the cause of repeal. The Rev. Mr. Tyrrell, of Lusk, has died, which has caused much excitement, as it is said that he died in consequence of taking cold on the evening of the proclamation forbidding the Clontarf meeting, he having been out in the rain the whole night, to prevent the people from attending the meeting.

The weekly repeal meeting was held at Conciliation Hall.

Mr. John O'Connell, in the absence of his father, handed in several sums of money, among which were £30 from New Brunswick, £100 from Savannah, £100 from Halifax, £10 from Prince Edwards' Island, £30 from St. John's, £22 from Philadelphia, and £41 from Kentucky.

The repeal rent for the week, will amount to close on £1,000.

FRANCE.

The king arrived at the Tulleries, from St. Cloud, on the 7th, where he was followed by Queen Christine, the Spanish charge d' Affaires, and other persons. The ministers assembled in council, and it is supposed matters of high importance were on the *tapis*.

[It is very probable that the subject was the late outrage offered to Christine's daughter, the queen of Spain.

The naturalist, Schimpre, who has been for six years in Abyssinia, has married a relative of King Ubie, and become governor of a large district.

[This "amalgamation" is quite shocking.]

SPAIN.

The Paris telegraphic news, we announced week before last, is confirmed. The new prime minister *Olozaga*, attempted a proceeding unparalleled since the days of Mary Queen of Scotts. He entered Queen Isabella's apartment, and desired her to sign a decree for the *dissolution of the Cortes*. She refused, and was retiring, when Olozaga placed himself between her and the door, and bolted, it. She then endeavored to escape by the other door, and he did the same as before. He then seized her robes, and forced her to sit, and holding her hand, traced her signature to the decree. After this he tried to extort a promise that she would conceal the transaction.

The Cortes have voted, 75 to 73, that he be impeached. He appears firm, denies everything, and represents himself as the victim of a conspiracy. The queen made a solemn declaration in substance as above, in presence of her court. She is but thirteen years old, and it is hardly credible that she car. be so depraved as to make up or consent to detail such a story, if made up by others, to crush an innocent man.

Mr. Gonzales Bravo, was appointed to form a new ministry.

INDIA.

There are somewhat later dates from India. The troubles continue. The Affghans menace Pesawar, the governor of which has fled. The Bengal troops, ten thousand in number, have in consequence changed their line of operations.

TURKEY.

There has been a ministerial revolution in Turkey. Hafiz Pacha has been displaced to make room for Achmet Fethi Pacha, brother-in-law to the sultan.

MEXICO.

The most notable incident is an alledged attempt of certain Texans to assassinate Santa Anna. It was asserted that they had come over from New Orleans with the ostensible purpose of digging for a large amount of gold, said to be buried upon the estate of Santa Anna, but that their real purpose was to assassinate him, while taking his morning ride through his grounds. Various arrests were made in consequence; but that which most enraged the feelings of the Americans, was the imprisonment of Captain Place, by order of Santa Anna, for the purpose of taking his declaration, concerning the money seekers, he being supposed to know them, as he came passenger in the same vessel with them. Upon learning of his incarceration, our consul offered security for the captain's forthcoming, but this was refused, and he was detained in prison eight or ten days. At last, after undergoing a slight examination, he was set at liberty.

The Mexican government had contracted with persons in New-York, to build 12 gun boats, of 50 tons each, for the defense of Vera Cruz, against an expected attack of the British, as it was said. [We do not attach any importance to this conjecture. A british fleet was on a voyage to Vera Cruz, as will be seen below, but we think it more probable that it was ordered there in consequence of Captain Tyler's contemplated seizure of Texas, not to make war on Mexico.] The United States frigate Constellation, touched at Monterey, and Captain Kearney paid a visit to General Micheltorena, and was visited by him in turn.

There was, it is said, great cordiality betwixt the Mexicans and our countrymen.

Rumors have been various respecting the proceedings of our minister, Waddy Thompson. The first was, that he had concluded a convention for adjusting our remaining claims, the commissioners to sit in Mexico, two on each side, with an umpire, to decide in case of disagreement.

On the other hand, it has since been reported, that no convention had been formed, but that Thompson had had passports handed him by order of Santa Anna, for his departure from the country.

Information has just arrived, by way of St. Louis, that the inhabitants of New Mexico are much incensed against Santa Anna, for stopping their trade with the United States, and that a revolt of New Mexico, and a union thereof with Texas, are probable. The St. Louis Reporter, adds:

"We do not place much confidence, however, in any such movement, as the citizens of Texas and of New Mexico, speak different languages, and are very dissimilar in habits, manners, and feelings."

TEXAS.

The intelligence from Texas for the last month, is instructive, as it exposes the shameful forgeries, respecting British intrigue, and a British scheme of acquring Texas! We pronounced this at the time, a wicked and impudent fabrication, intended to rekindle all the latent fires of national jealousy, and prejudice, against Great Britain with a design to make these passions of the people, propel the car of slaveholding avarice, and ambition to conquest! It was calculated by the slavemongers, and is *still*, that, if a war can be got up by any means, Mr. Wise's "booted loafers" will soon overrun the greater part of Mexico, "sack her cities, and rifle her churches;" and that then, to get back the central and main portion of her territory, and a nominal and precarious independence, she will be glad to yield up Texas, and perhaps *New Mexico* and *California!* Such are the splendid visions of war, slaughter, slavery, and glory, which dance through the vision of *Henry A. Wise, John Tyler, John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Gilmer, Thomas H. Benton, Wm. C. Preston, Joel R. Poinsett, Anthony Butler, Waddy Thompson*, and all the tribes of slavemongers, Texas land speculators, and land scrip-holders, from Key West to Kentucky. It will be an exquisite joke as well as a capital speculation, if the *cute* Yankees can be made to fight out this magnificent scheme, by *rubbing their ears* with a tale of *British* intrigue. Street loafers rub the ears of dogs to make them fight. And now for the facts to show British corruption and rascality:

From the National Intelligencer.

President Houston attended a public meeting at Houston, on the 8th, at which he addressed the citizens, and took occasion to allude to the accusations against him of treasonable intercourse with the governments of Great Britain and Mexico, which he indignantly repelled.

With respect to the reports here alluded to, which have received quite an extensive notice from the newspapers of the United States, we find nothing whatever in the papers before us, that has a tendency to give credit to them. On the contrary, in alluding to the speeches of Lord Brougham and Lord Aberdeen, and the supposed disposition of the British government, to effect the abolition of slavery in Texas, the Telegraph says that it has no evidence, nor even the shadow of evidence, that President Houston has, in any manner, either by word or act, encouraged any such scheme; while, on the other hand, it asserts that the person from Texas to whom Lord Brougham referred in his speech, as having been conferred with on the subject, had been the political opponent of President Honston, and never possessed his confidence.

In immediate connection with this subject, the *Civilian* also assures its readers, that the vague rumors which have been circulated, to the effect that General Murphy had obtained information, which exhibited in a dishonorable light, the negotiations between Texas, Mexico, and England, are wholly destitute of foundation. This denial appears to be made authoritatively. The same paper also denies, in like manner, the report, that General Murphy had surreptitiously obtained copies of important documents from the archives of the Texan government. That gentleman, between whom and the President of the republic, the best understanding prevails, has had access to no correspondence or records, except with the knowledge of the proper officers, and it is not believed the cabinet possesses any information in relation to any subject which would be withheld from him, if he desired it. Neither is the American chargé displeased with the manner in which the diplomacy of the country has been conducted, as he had been heard to say, since his return to Galveston, that the publication of the correspondence "would reflect more honor upon President Houston, than the battle of San Jacinto."

General Items.

The Murder on Staten Island.—The examinations in this case, have possessed a thrilling interest. They establish the conclusion that the guilt rests upon the paramour, Waite, or Polly Bodine, or both. They charge it upon each other, and so far both may be right. There is some evidence that Bodine knew that the $1000 was in the hands of her father during the absence of her brother, G. Houseman, and therefore not in the house, which was the scene of the murder and fire.

Should this fact be established, it would alter the aspect of the case as it respects the woman. A brief account of the murder will be found on the last page.

Since the above was written, we learn that Bodine persists in charging Waite with the murder, and says further, that some years ago, he kept a shop which was *insured*, in Spring street, in this city, that he arranged combustibles, and she, by his direction, set fire to them, burnt the premises to the ground, and he recovered of the insurance office the loss; that she has been six times *encinte* by him, and he has produced abortions.

We confess that to us, Polly's story appears probable.

Confession of Polly Bodine.—Richmond County Jail.—I went to New-York on Christmas morning last, and went to George S. Waite's store. Mr. Waite told me that Emeline Houseman and her child were dead. I asked him who murdered them. He said they were dead, and that was enough. Then he began to find fault because there was not more money in the house of the deceased. He then took the watch, spoons, and jewelry, from the money-drawer, and gave them to me, telling me where to pawn them, and what to get for them. He told me I must get seventy-five dollars for the watch, and named over the amounts which I must get for each of the other articles.

I asked him for God's sake, to tell me what he had been doing. He told me to get those things out of his sight as soon as possible, for he felt as though he would die. I asked him again, to tell me what he had been doing. He replied that he was sorry it happened, but he had been driven to it by necessity. He owed me a great deal of money. He then made me swear that I would never reveal the secret, and he promised me that he would take care of me and my children. I then left the house with the articles for the pawnbrokers, and pawned the watch for thirty-five dollars; the spoons for three dollars and a half; the gold chain for twenty-five dollars; and two dessert spoons and sugar-tongs, for two dollars and a half. I then came back again to Waite's store with the money.

Waite then gave me some medicine, and told me to go to Greenwich street, and stay till I was confined, and to send a girl up that night, and let him know how I was getting on. He fixed the veil on my face, and swore my mother would not know me, if she met me in the street. But I did not go where he wished me to go. I wandered about until night, and then came down to Staten Island. I came over in the boat to Port Richmond, walked up the shore, and staid at my brother-in-law's all night. I went back the next morning to New-York, and went to Mr. Waite's. My brother-in-law came and told me about the fire and the murder, and wanted me to come home immediately. Me and my son Albert, came over together. I gave Albert thirty-five dollars, and told him to give it to Mr. Waite. Albert asked me where I got the money, and I told him that it was money I got from my mother, and was saving it for Mr. Waite.

Babe, one of the Lavinia pirates, has been convicted and sentenced to death and *dissection*.

The last part of the sentence being discretionary, it seems to us quite surprising, that any court at this time of day, should think of adding it. Babe asserts his innocence, and betrayed little emotion, except at the mention of *dissection*.

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS

For the week ending 1st mo. (Jan.) 6th, 1844.

Received for the Standard—**The following** persons have each paid $2: Joseph Butler, Newburyport, Mass.; Israel C. Page, Bucksport, Me.; Naylor & Webster, Short Creek, Harrison county, Ohio; W. H. Hunt, Montville, Me.; John H. Clark, esq. Kingston, R. I.; Oliver Brown, West Newbury, Mass.; Miss E. A. Darling, Woonsocket, R. I.; Charles D. Merriam, Framingham, Mass.; William A. White, Boston; Robert G. Shaw, jr. Boston.—Total $20

I. P. Hamilton, Calcutta, Ohio, $5; James Cannings Fuller, Skeneateles N. Y. $2 50; Elizabeth Pease, England, $18 70; E. Hutchinson, Haverhill, Mass. $1; Isaac Lewis, Short Creek, Harrison county, Ohio, $8; Ansel Holman, Slatersville, R. I. $3; Jonathan Merrill, Methuen, Me. $5; Jarvis Lewis, Waltham, Mass. $1 I. H. Clifton, Little Falls, N. Y. $1; L. M. Pond, Bucksport, Me. $1.—Total, $46 20.

ISAAC T. HOPPER, *Treasurer.*

*List of Contributions and paid Pledges received at the late Meeting of the American Society, in Philadelphia.**

Caleb Atkinson,	$5 00	Jane Mary Weakly,	$1 00
Robert Ewer,	1 00	B. Lloyd,	1 00
Nathan Evans,	50	M. A. Elliott,	1 00
J. Hood,	1 00	S. Heston,	50
E Kent,	1 00

Poetry.

THE SLAVE-SHIP.

BY THOMAS PRINGLE.

There was no sound upon the deep,
The breeze lay cradled there;
The motionless waters sank to sleep
Beneath the sultry air;
Out of the cooling brine to leap
The dolphin scarce would dare.

Becalmed on that Atlantic plain,
A Spanish ship did lie;
She stopped at once upon the main,
For not a wave rolled by:
And she watched six dreary days, in vain,
For the storm-bird's fearful cry.

But the storm came not, and still the ray
Of the red and lurid sun
Wax'd hotter and hotter every day,
Till her crew sank one by one,
And not a man could endure to stay
By the helm, or by the gun.

Deep in the dark and fetid hold
Six hundred wretches wept;
They were slaves, that the cursed lust of gold
From their native land had swept;
And there they stood, the young and old,
While a pestilence o'er them crept.

Crammed in that dungeon-hold they stood,
For many a day and night,
Till the love of life was all subdued
By the fever's scorching blight,
And their dim eyes wept, half tears half blood,—
But still they stood upright.

And there they stood, the quick and dead,
Propped by that dungeon's wall,—
And the dying mother bent her head
On her child,—but she could not fall;—
In one dread night the life had fled
From half that were there in thrall.

The morning came, and the sleepless crew
Threw the hatchways open wide;
Then the sickening fumes of death up-flew.
And spread on every side;
And, ere that eve, of the tyrant few,
Full twenty souls had died.

They died, the gaoler and the slave,—
They died with the self-same pain,—
They were equal then, for no cry could save
Those who bound, or wore, the chain;
And the robber-white found a common grave
With him of the negro-stain.

The pest-ship slept on her ocean-bed,
As still as any wreck,
Till they all, save one old man, were dead,
In her hold, or on her deck.
That man, as life around him fled,
Bowed not his sturdy neck.

He arose,—the chain was on his hands,
But he climbed from that dismal place;
And he saw the men that forged his bands,
Lie each upon his face;—
There on the deck that old man stands,
The lord of all the space.

He sat him down, and he watched a cloud
Just cross the setting sun,
And he heard the light breeze heave the shroud,
Ere that sultry day was done;
When the night came on, the gale was loud,
And the clouds rose thick and dun.

And still the negro boldly walked
The lone and silent ship;—
With a step of vengeful pride he stalked,
And a sneer was on his lip,—
For he laughed to think how Death had baulked
The fetters and the whip.

At last he slept;—the lightning's flash
Played round the creaking mast,
And the sails were wet with the ocean's plash,
But the ship was anchored fast,
Till, at length, with a loud and fearful crash,
From her cable's strain she past.

Away she swept, as with instinct rife,
O'er her broad and dangerous path,
And the midnight tempest's sudden strife
Had gathering sounds of wrath;
Yet on board that ship was no sound of life,
Save the song of that captive swarth.

He sang of his Afric's distant sands,
As the slippery deck he trod;
He feared to die in other lands,
'Neath a tyrant master's rod;
And he lifted his hard and fettered hands
In prayer to the negro's God.

He touched not the sail nor the driving helm,
But he looked on the raging sea,
And he joy'd; for the waves that would overwhelm
Would leave his spirit free;
And he prayed, that the ship to no Christian realm
Before the storm might flee.

He smiled amidst the tempest's frown,
He sang amidst its roar;
His joy no fear of death could drown,—
He was a slave no more;
The helmless ship that night went down
On Senegambia's shore!

SONNETS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

He stood upon the world's broad threshold; wide
The din of battle and of slaughter rose;
He saw God stand upon the weaker side,
That sank in seeming loss before its foes;
Many there were who made great haste and sold
Unto the cunning enemy their swords;
He scorned their gifts of fame, and power, and gold,
And, underneath their soft and flowery words,
Heard the cold serpent hiss; therefore he went
And humbly joined the weaker part,
Fanatic named, and fool, yet well content
So he could be the nearer to God's heart,
And feel its solemn pulses sending blood
Through all the wide-spread veins of endless good.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

Giddings, far rougher names than thine have grown
Smoother than honey on the lips of men;
And thou shalt aye be honorably known,
As one who bravely used his tongue and pen,
As best befits a freeman—even for those,
To whom our Law's unblushing front denies
A right to plead against the lifelong woes
Which are the Negro's glimpse of Freedom's skies:
Fear nothing, and hope all things, as the Right
Alone may do securely; every hour
The thrones of Ignorance and ancient Night
Lose somewhat of their long-usurped power,
And Freedom's lightest word can make them shiver
With a base dread that clings to them forever.

Miscellany.

From the Young Lady's Friend.

THE DUEL.

BY THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD AND JOURNAL.

The Rev Mr. M———, was a veteran itinerant preacher of the West. He relates many incidents of his itinerant life. Among them, was the following, which I give in his own words as much as possible:

About four miles from N———, is an extensive grove, well known as the scene of several fatal duels. As I passed it one morning, on my way to my appointment in that town, I perceived a horse and vehicle among the trees, guarded by a solitary man, who appeared to be the driver. My suspicions were immediately excited, but I rode on. About a mile beyond, I met another carriage, containing four persons, besides the driver, and hastening with all speed.

My fears were confirmed, and I could scarcely doubt that another scene of blood was about to be enacted in those quiet solitudes. What was my duty in the case? I knew too well the tenacity of those fictitious and absurd sentiments of honor which prevailed in that section of the country, and which gave to the duel a character of exalted chivalry, to suppose that my interference would be successful, yet I thought it was my duty to rebuke the sin, if I could not prevent it; and in the name of the Lord I would do it. I immediately wheeled about, and returned with the utmost speed to the grove.

The second carriage had arrived, and was tied to a tree. I rode up, attached my horse near it, and throwing the driver a piece of silver, requested him to guard him. While threading my way into the forest, my thoughts were intensely agitated to know how to present myself most successfully. The occasion admitted of no delay. I hastened on, and soon emerged into an oval space, surrounded on all sides by dense woods.

At the opposite extremity, stood the principals, their boots drawn over their pantaloons, their coats, vests, and hats off, handkerchiefs tied over their heads, and tightly belting their waists. A friend and a surgeon were conversing with each, while the seconds were about midway between them, arranging the dreadful conflict. One of the principals, the challenged, appeared but twenty years of age. His countenance was singularly expressive of sensibility, but also of cool determination. The other had a stout, ruffian-like bearing—a countenance easy, but sinister and heartless, and he seemed impatient to wreak his vengeance upon his antagonist.

I advanced immediately to the seconds, and declared at once my character and object. "Gentlemen," said I, "excuse my intrusion. I am a minister of the gospel. I know not the merits of this quarrel, but both my heart and my office, require me to bring about a reconciliation between the parties, if possible."

"Sir," replied one of them, "the utmost has been done to effect it, without success, and this is no place to make farther attempts."

"Under any circumstances, in any place, gentlemen," I replied, "it is appropriate to prevent murder; and such in the sight of God, is the deed you are aiding. It must not be, gentlemen. In the name of the law which prohibits it—in the name of your friends, the principals—in the name of God, who looks down upon you in this solitary place, I beseech you to prevent it at once; at least wash your hands from the blood of these men. Retire from the field, and refuse to assist in their mutual murder."

My emphatic remonstrance had a momentary effect. They seemed not indisposed to come to terms, if I could get the concurrence of the principals.

I passed immediately to the oldest of them. His countenance became more repulsive as I approached him. It was deeply pitted with the small-pox, and there was upon it the most cold-blooded leer I ever saw on a human face. He had given the challenge. I besought him, by every consideration of humanity and morality, to recall it. I referred to the youth and inexperience of his antagonist—the conciliatory disposition of the seconds—the fearful consequences of his soul, if he should fall, and the withering remorse which must ever follow him if he should kill the young man. He evidently thirsted for the blood of his antagonist; but observing that his friend and the surgeon seconded my reasoning, he replied, with undissembled reluctance, that he gave the challenge for sufficient reasons, and that if those reasons were removed, he might recall it, but not otherwise.

I passed to the other. I admonished him of the sin he was about to perpetrate. I referred to his probable domestic relations, and the allusion touched his heart. He suddenly wiped a tear from his eye. "Yes, sir," said he, "there are hearts which would break if they knew I was here." I referred to my conversation with the seconds and the principal, and remarked, that nothing was now necessary to effect a reconciliation but a retraction of the language which had offended his antagonist. "Sir," replied he, planting his foot firmly on the ground, and assuming a look which would have been sublime in a better cause—"Sir, I have uttered nothing but the truth respecting that man, and though I sink into the grave, I will not sanction his villanous character by a retraction.

I reasoned with increased vehemence; but no appeal to his judgment or his heart could shake his desperate firmness, and I left him with tears, which I have no doubt he would have shared under other circumstances. What could I do farther? I appealed again to the first principal, but he spurned me with a cool smile. I flew to the seconds, and entreated them on any terms, to adjust the matter and save the shedding of blood. But they had already measured the ground, and were ready to place the principals. "Gentlemen," said I, "the blood of this dreadful deed be upon your own souls. I have acquitted myself of it." I then proceeded from the area towards my horse.

What were my emotions as I turned away in despair? What! thought I, must the duel proceed? Is there no expedient to prevent it? In a few minutes, one or both of the men may be in eternity, accursed with blood-guiltiness! Can I not pluck them as brands from the burning? My spirit was in a tumult of anxiety; and just as the principals were taking their positions, I was again on the ground. Standing on the line between them, I exclaimed, "In the name of God, I adjure you to stop this murderous work. It must not, it cannot proceed."—"Knock him down," cried the elder duelist, with a fearful imprecation. "Sir," exclaimed the younger, "I appreciate your motives, but I demand of you to interfere no more with our arrangements." The seconds seized me by the arms, and compelled me to retire. But I warned them at every step. Never before did I feel so deeply the value and hazard of the human soul. My remarks were without effect, except on one of the friends of the younger principal. "This is a horrible place," said he, "I cannot endure it," and he turned with me from the scene.

"Now, then, for it," cried one of the seconds, as they returned. "Take your places." Shudderingly I hastened my pace to escape the result.

"One—two"—and the next sound was lost in the explosion of the pistols! "O God," shrieked a voice of agony! I turned round. The younger principal, with his hand to his face, shrieked again, quivered, and fell to the ground! I rushed to him. With one hand he clung to the earth, the fingers penetrating the sod, while with the other he grasped his left jaw, which was shattered with a horrid wound. I turned with faintness from the sight. The charge had passed through the left side of the mouth, crossing the teeth, severing the jugular, and passing out at the back part of the head, laying open entirely one side of the face and neck. In this ghastly wound, amid blood and shattered teeth, had he fixed his grasp with a tenacity which could not be removed. Bleeding profusely, and convulsed with agony, he lay for several minutes, the most frightful spectacle I had ever witnessed. The countenances of the spectators expressed a conscious relief when it was announced by the surgeon that death had ended the scene. Meanwhile, the murderer and his party had left the ground.

One of the company was despatched on my horse, to communicate the dreadful news to the family. The dead young man was cleansed from his blood, and borne immediately to his carriage. I accompanied it. It stopped before a small but elegant house. The driver ran to the door and rapped. An elderly lady opened it, with frantic agitation, at the instant when we were lifting the ghastly remains from the carriage. She gazed for a moment, as if thunderstruck, and fell fainting in the door-way. A servant removed her into the parlor, and as we passed with the corpse into the room, I observed her extended on a sofa, as pale as her helpless son.

We placed the corpse on a table, with the stiffened hand still grasping the wound, when a young lady, neatly attired in white, and with a face delicately beautiful, rushed frantically into the room, and threw her arms around it, weeping with uncontrollable emotion, and exclaiming with agony of feeling, "My brother! my dear, brother! Can it be—O, can it be?" The attendants bore her away. I shall never forget the look of utter wretchedness she wore as they led her away—her eyes dissolving into tears, and her bosom stained with her brother's blood.

The unfortunate young man was of New England origin. He had settled in the town of N———, where his business had prospered so well that he had invited his mother and sister to reside with him. His home, endeared by gentleness and love, and every temporal comfort, was a scene of unalloyed happiness, but in an evil hour he yielded to a local absurd prejudice—a sentiment of honor falsely so called, which his education should have taught him to despise. He was less excusable than his malicious murderer, for he had more light and better sentiments. This one step ruined him and his happy family. He was interred the next day, with the regrets of the whole community.

His poor mother never left the house, till she was carried to her grave, to be laid by the side of her son. She died after a delirious fever of two weeks duration, throughout which she ceased not to implore the attendants, with tears, to preserve her hapless son from the hands of assassins, who, she imagined, kept him concealed for their murderous purpose. His sister still lives, but poor and broken-hearted. Her beauty and energies have been wasted by sorrow, and she is dependent on others for her daily bread. I have heard some uncertain reports of his antagonist, the most probable of which is, that he died, three years after, of the yellow fever, at New Orleans, raging with the horrors of remorse. Such was the local estimation of this bloody deed, that scarcely an effort was made to bring him to justice. Alas, for the influence of fashionable opinion! It can silence by its dictates the laws of man and of God, and exalt murder to the glory of chivalry!

When we consider how many hearts of mothers, sisters, and wives, have been made to bleed by this cruel and deadly custom, shall we not invoke the influence of woman to abolish it? It rests upon an accidental state of public opinion, a fictitious sentiment of honor. Whose influence is more effectual in correcting or promoting such sentiments than woman's? Human laws have failed to correct it, but her influence can do it. Let her, then, disdain the duelist as stained with blood. Let her repel him from her society, as one who has wrongly escaped the gallows. Let her exert all the benign influence of her virtues and her charms, to bring into disgrace the murderous sentiment which tolerates him, and it cannot be long before the distinction between the duelist and the assassin will cease.

From the New-York Tribune.

HYDROPATHY, OR WATER CURE.

BY CAPTAIN CLARIDGE.

(*Continued.*)

As to the means by which cures were effected, there was, in the first place, the sweating process. The great desideratum with medical men was the producing of perspiration, and checking it at will. In this they failed; but not so in the water cure. In order to effect it, the bed is removed from the matress; a blanket is then placed upon it, and the patient extended upon the blanket, which is brought straight round the neck and other parts of the body; then another blanket is applied, and brought tightly round the body; and thus blanket is added to blanket, till seven or eight are put round the patient, and a feather bed over the whole. He dared say they would think it almost insupportable; but it was far from being so; it was indeed exceedingly comfortable; and people generally, when thus placed, went asleep. In most patients, perspiration did not break out for three quarters of an hour; and when it appeared, cold water was given him to drink through a teapot, as it was very difficult for a person lying upon his back, to take it in any other way. He should drink three or four tumblers of cold water, as it helped to throw out the heat to a greater extent. When perspiration has broken out, it should be allowed to continue shorter or longer, according to the strength of the patient. Some persons were merely warmed, by keeping them in the position till perspiration commenced; others, who had strong constitutions, were kept perspiring for perhaps an hour. The trickling of the perspiration down the face, was taken as a proof that generally speaking, it had got the proper length; but when there was a great deal of morbid matter to be extracted from a strong frame, it was continued longer. The covers were then taken off, and the patient washed with cold water, on the face, and chest, and shins, and such other places as might be exposed to the atmosphere, and a blanket being wrapped tightly round him, he went to the bath. His first care should be to throw cold water over the head, shoulders, and chest, to prevent congestion, and then plunge into a bath, where the period of remaining should be judged of by the circumstances of the patient. He was requested to remain three minutes, but others took one plunge only. It might be supposed there was danger in immersing the body, in this excited state, into cold water; but that was not the case. When at Graefenburgh, Dr. Wilson had called his attention to a gentleman, sixty-four years of age, who had a severe asthma, of thirty years' standing, and a tremendous cough, and who was treated in this way. The gentleman, before submitting to the treatment, asked Dr. Wilson if he did not think there was danger in going into the bath in a perspiring state.—His reply was, that as a medical man, he certainly thought so; but he asked if Preissnitz had requested him to do it. The old gentleman answered in the affirmative. "Then," said he, "you ought to comply." The gentleman followed the advice; and before he had been ten weeks under the treatment, he was perfectly cured.

As another illustration of the effect of the sweating process, he referred to a cure he performed on Capt. Charity, a friend of his own, who was severely afflicted with gout. Capt. Charity was so ill as to be unable to walk; but, after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was sure to find himself cured.—About the time he (Capt. Claridge) published his book, Mr. Roche, member of parliament for Knaresborough, agreed to assist him in forming an association for promoting the hydropathic cure. Before the meeting took place, however, for forming the society, Mr. Roche wrote to him that he could not come, as he was laid up with the gout. The attacks of gout with him were very severe; and in order to get rid of it, he had taken not less than £30 worth of colchicum. Immediately on learning the condition in which he was, he set off to pay him a visit, and found him in great pain, with his foot on a stool, and proposed to put him under the cold water treatment. Mrs. Roche, however, would not hear of it—anything but that. She liked his book very much, she said; but cold water would not suit the case of Mr. Roche at all. He believed she would have allowed him to be half roasted, if it had been proposed as a cure; but cold water was entirely out of the question. Mr. Roche also told him that he had consulted his surgeon, Dr. Pelatin, on the subject; and his reply was, that if he resolved on going into the cold water, he had better first prepare a place for himself in the church-yard. Latterly, on hearing a favorable opinion of the cold water cure from another gentleman, Mr. Roche agreed to place himself under the treatment. He was put under the sweating process; and, being a man of strong constitution, was kept in the perspiring state for three hours, till perspiration went down through the matress to the floor. He had felt most acute pain before he underwent the treatment, and his foot was large and swelled; but now, to his great astonishment, he found that the pain was entirely gone. He was next subjected, for a brief space, to the shower-bath, and afterward washed in the cold water bath, and well rubbed.—He then dressed and walked out, and met his medical attendant, who he (Capt. Claridge) believed would rather have seen the ghost of one of his forefathers, than such a sight. He said, "Well, you have escaped for once; but a man may go to the well once too often." The doctor then began to tell him about people with gout putting their feet in cold water, when the gout went to the chest, seized upon their vitals, and they died. "True," said Mr. Roche, "but that is not the water cure; you might hang me by the heels, with my head in a bucket of water, and then I would soon be dead, too." (Laughter.) Next morning, after having had an application of wet cloths to the affected parts, strange to say, Mr. Roche walked to the railway with the smallest pair of boots he had. This treatment applied to many complaints over which drugs had no control; such as rheumatism, paralysis, contraction of the limbs, &c. The captain then pointed out the efficiency of the process of ablution in supplying the juices extracted by perspiration; so that a person, instead of getting weaker by so large an amount of perspiration as was pursued, got stronger every day. The time for ablution was when a person was hot and perspiring; not through active exertion, it must be observed, but when the perspiration was produced by passive means, such as being covered up with blankets in bed. Delicate people, who would feel chill after coming out of the bath, might derive the same benefit by having a wet sheet wrapped round the body, and closely rubbed outside.

The captain then proceeded to describe the wet sheet process, which he believed would carry the name of Preissnitz down to the latest posterity. He pointed out the difference betwixt lying in damp sheets—a thing that was sure to produce colds and dangerous ailments—and the application of the wet sheet on the plan of Preissnitz. It was by no means, after the first chill was over, uncomfortable. He had known people in the most excruciating agony before they were put into it, and completely relieved of pain in less than ten minutes. It became, in fact, a tepid bath—humid fomentation—which produced upon the system the most beneficial effects. In cases of fever, apply the wet sheet, and the fever is cured that same day! He spoke guardedly on this subject. If any one was taken ill with fever, put on one wet sheet after another till perspiration was produced; once produce perspiration, and the patient was safe. While he was in London, not long ago, a French countess came to visit him. He lived in one of the squares, and she and his daughter remained under one of the trees so long that the countess caught cold. Next morning he went to her residence to ask how she was, when the count told him that she was very ill—that she had so severe a headache, that she was dashing it against the bed-post, to get relief. He proposed the wet sheet; and assured the count that she would be better in ten or fifteen minutes. The countess, however, refused; anything but that. It was in vain she was told that if a physician was sent for, he would bleed and blister her. She would rather have these, than endure the wet sheet. But he got at her in another way. He said the doctor would most assuredly cut off that beautiful hair of hers. "Oh! then," she cried, "the wet sheet, by all means." She was accordingly put into the wet sheet, and in twelve minutes the headache ceased, and she dined that very same day with her family.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

CHINESE JOVIALITY.

There seems to be a good deal of fun among the Celestials, despite their little eyes and their long tails. We dare say that the emperor himself, awful as he is to his subjects, can enjoy a joke or take his part in in merry-making as well as the most jovial of the outside barbarians. Sir Henry Pottinger, in a private letter, gives quite an amusing account of his intercourse with the imperial commissioner, Keying, a portion of which we give:

In the evening (says Sir Henry Pottinger) the Imperial high commissioner Keying came, according to his engagement, to dine with me, and after he and his two companions had made themselves comfortable, by laying aside their mandarin caps and upper dresses, which is the custom at such parties in China, we sat for a few minutes in the drawing-room while dinner was being served. During this short period, Keying's attention was attracted to the miniatures of my family, which happened to be on the table, and he desired Mr. Morrison to explain to me that he had no son himself, and therefore wished to adopt my eldest boy, and to know if I would allow him to come to China.

To this I replied that the lad's education must first be attended to, but that stranger things had happened than his seeing Keying hereafter; on which his excellency rejoined, "Very well, he is my adopted son from this day. His name (which he had previously ascertained) shall henceforward be Frederick Keying Pottinger, and until you send him to me, after he is educated, you must allow me to keep his likeness." To this proposal I could make no objection, and I accordingly gave him the picture. Immediately after his excellency expressed a strong wish to have Lady Pottinger's miniature, also, but about giving it I made some little demur, and before the matter was either way settled, dinner was announced, and we went to the table.

I supposed the thing would be forgotten; but when dinner was partly over, Keying again introduced his request, said that he would send me his wife's likeness in return, and that he wanted my whole family to take back with him when he went to Naukin, and eventually to show to his friends at Pekin. I felt it was impossible to refuse this flattering request, and I had the miniature brought and put into his hands. He immediately rose and placed it on his head, which, I am told, is the highest token of respect and friendship, filled a glass of wine, held the picture in front of his face, muttered some words in a low voice, drank the wine, again placed the picture on his head, and then sat down.

The whole of this extraordinary action was performed without apparent reference to any one being present and formed quite a scene. He then delivered the miniature to his principal attendant, who was standing behind him, and directed him to send it home in his state chair, in which his excellency had come to dinner, with all his official suite. Afterwards he expressed his deep obligation to me for the gift I had bestowed on him, and inquired through Mr. Morrison what present he could send to Lady Pottinger that would be acceptable. I wished to evade giving an answer to this inquiry, and said I should think of it, and let him know next morning; on which he asked, "What! am I the governor-general of the Two Kiang, and cannot get my order obeyed?" At last, to satisfy him, I told him that some pieces of embroidery would be, as his gift, highly prized, and he had a memorandum made of it.

Soon after he proposed to sing a Tartar song which I am told is customary at their convivial friendly parties—and on my saying that I should be delighted to hear it, he began with a very animated and loud voice. The couplets he sang, I have since been informed, were allusive to the peace that had been concluded between the two countries, and likewise to his great personal friendship for me; and, at the close of it, he took a rich golden bracelet, made in the form of a puzzle, with two clasped hands, off his own arm, and put it on mine. He then explained to me that this bracelet and its fellow had belonged to his father, who gave them to him when he was 11 years of age—that he had worn this one for upward of 40 years, and had left the other one with his wife at Pekin, and that it contained his name in the palm of one of the hands, in mystic characters, and that he had some friends in every part of China, who would, on my producing it, receive me as his brother.

In the course of the evening he told me that he expected to go to Pekin in three or four years—that he would then send for me—that in the meantime, I must correspond with him, whether I remained in China or returned to England—that if Taoukwang (the emperor) saw me, he would give me a two-eyed peacock's feather, the highest honor in China—and that I had gained a great reputation and much distinction, not only in my own country, but in every part of this empire. After we arose from table and retired to the drawing-room again, I presented his excellency with a handsome sword and belt, which I had commissioned by Lieut. Colonel Malcom, from England, for the purpose of sending to him, and with which he was highly pleased. He immediately buckled it on, and though it was a very warm night, and I begged him to lay it aside, he sat with it on while he stayed, and went to his chair of state to go home. Just before he went away he put on my shoulders his own upper dress, which he said was made of silk that had been given by the Emperor Kielong to his (Keying's) father when he was prime minister.

On the evening of the 26th, the whole of the troops were out, and after the exchange of the ratifications they fired a *feu de joie* and marched round, the officers saluting the imperial commissioner, who seemed greatly struck with the whole ceremony, and expressed his admiration at the appearance and regularity of the men, as to their dresses, movements, &c. We afterward sat down to dinner, a very large party, at which the Chinese high officers entered with great spirit and good feeling in the conviviality. Keying himself asked many officers to drink wine, and was asked by many, and as his excellency had been complaining of a cutaneous disorder, it was hinted to him, by Mr. Morrison's desire, that he ought to be careful; to which he answered, "To-morrow must take care of itself; I am too happy to-night." Then, turning to me, as if he was about to address me in a whisper, when he suddenly seemed to recollect that I could not understand him: on which he expressed his chagrin that he could not tell me his secrets, and desired Mr. Morrison to explain to me that if he got tipsy, in the joy of his heart, I must find him a bed for the night.

When the dinner was over, I proposed a bumper toast, with all the honors, to "the healths of the Queen of England and Emperor of China, and the peace which had that day been ratified between their majesties, might be eternal" in drinking which the Chinese officers most warmly joined. I discovered in the course of the evening, that Keying was a great proficient, or at least amateur, in music, and whenever the band played any particular tune, he fashioned it to some of his own native airs, and sang it in a low voice. This led to a proposal to his excellency to favor the company with a song, which he did immediately, with great good humor; and as Kwang and Hienling (assistants to the imperial commissioner) followed their chief's example, and they all three called on different officers to sing in return, the evening passed away most jovially and agreeably, and we did not separate until a late hour. Just before we did so, the commissioner and two Chinese officers gratified the company by playing one of their favorite games at convivial parties, by one party rapidly throwing out his fingers, while the other guesses at the numbers they are supposed to represent, and whoever losses, drinks a glass of wine, a forfeit which they most scrupulously enforced. On one occasion, when Keying was playing with Hienling, and the latter lost the game, he was about to have a glass, already half full, replenished, on which Keying taunted him with evading his proper forfeit, and called on him to fill a bumper.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Our readers will recollect, that, a short time since, (only about three years,) there were more State prison convicts than there were cells, and that the project was entertained by the legislature of erecting another building for the suitable accommodation of all criminals. At that time, Rev. Jared Curtis, the worthy chaplin of the prison, said that if measures could be adopted to urge forward the temperance reform, no additional building would be required, but, that, on the contrary, there would soon be cells "to let."

And his prediction has been fulfilled. The temperance cause has gone forward, and the manufacture of, and traffic in spirits, has gradually diminished; thousands of inebriates have reformed, and upwards of *forty cells in the State prison are now without tenants!—Bos. Jour.*

Miscellaneous Items.

Public Lands.—The sales, during the last year amounted to about two millions of dollars, exceeding, by nearly a third, the sale of the preceding year.

It is said that the Hon. Mrs. Norton, daughter of the celebrated Brinsley Sheridan, is about to emigrate to America.

The Northampton Democrat gives an account of the row at the town hall in that village on Friday evening, on account of a *lecture* by Milton Clark, a white slave, from Lexington, Kentucky. He was answered by a whig, who was replied to by a liberty man, and finally fists and boot toes were brought into play.—*N. B. Bulletin.*

A Paris paper reckons the annual revenue of the royal family of France, at thirty millions of francs, ($6,000,000) and the savings for the last 13 years, at five millions sterling, independent of the savings made by the king, when he was Duke of Orleans.

There are upwards of 500 journals in China, consecrated exclusively to the musical art, and almost all the considerable capitals contain two or more theatres for operas.

It is said that, during every session of Congress, a great number of forged franks pass through the post office. The labor of the clerks is so heavy, that they have no time to scrutinize the signatures of the members. Some years ago, a young clerk used to frank his own letters by writing his own name in so miserable a manner that the clerks could not decipher it, and they not daring to stop the letters, lest the frank should prove to be genuine, the fellow saved his postage without the trouble of being a member.

Southern Whigs.—The following named gentlemen, whig members from slaveholding States, voted against laying the resolutions of the State of Massachusetts, on the table. Messrs. Barringer and Clingham, of North Carolina; Chilton and Summers, of Virginia; Willis Green, Grider, Thomason and White, of Kentucky; and Stephens, of Georgia.—They deserve much praise for their course on this question.—*Lowell Journal.*

Dr. A. Petit, who was sent on a scientific mission to Abyssinia, by the Museum of Natural History of Paris, lost his life in crossing one of the branches of the Nile. He was seized by a crocodile, and devoured.

The subscription to compensate Miss Harriet Martineau, for her refusal of a government pension, has been closed, and $1,348 remitted to that lady.

Woman's Rights.—The bill passed by the Senate of Tennessee, for securing to women their own property, was lost in the lower house. In Georgia a similar bill failed. Never mind, it will come!

Walter Forward, late Secretary of the Treasury, attended an anti-Texas meeting in Pittsburgh, and declared his decided hostility to the project of annexation.

Suffering in Florida.—We have accounts that the settlers on Indian river are in a starving condition. The only vegetables to be had, are pumpkins, which sell at twenty-five cents apiece, and the only animal food, fish; which, in good weather, are caught in sufficient quantities for subsistence from day to day, but when the weather is stormy, or the fishers unlucky, all suffer.

Philadelphia Firemen.—We have been hoping every week, to be relieved from the task of recording the brawls of these barbarians; but they give us no respite. On Christmas, and the two preceding nights there was tremendous fighting. Decanters, tumblers, &c. were hurled. A young man named Smith, was so injured, that his life was despaired of. Another young man, named Coates, was dangerously hurt. A carpenter's shop was set on fire, and burned, for the purpose of drawing out the Washington fire company, and drawing them into a fight. The stratagem failed. The yelling and screaming, during the night of Sunday, was tremendous. Monday was marked with the same turbulent spirit—the streets were crowded, and a number of fights occurred in various places.

Levi Boutwell, of Leverett, Mass., a youth of 16, committed suicide by shooting himself. He was in poor health.

Alexander Utler, formerly of Castile, Wyoming county, was recently killed in Delavan, Wiskonsan, while engaged in stoning a well: the rope to which a tub of stones was attached, breaking, the whole mass falling on and killing him in a moment.

Resolutions have been introduced into the legislature of Alabama, instructing senators, and requesting the representatives in Congress from that State to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law reducing the rates of postage twenty per cent. and make them conform to the national currency.

A pet bear got loose at New Orleans, went into the street, and being irritated by pelting, struck with one paw, a child upon the side-walk, and instantly killed it. The bear was very large and very docile, and if it had not been irritated, would have done no harm. It got loose, by its collar being wet, and stretching.

Another Mail Robbery.—A young man, named Bacon, has been detected in robbing sundry letters in Albany. A large number of letters was found upon him, many of them broken open, and most of the money recovered. He has confessed everything, and has been committed for trial. The cause seems to have been lottery gambling.

A pork dealer, named Moore, in Cincinnati, has committed forgeries to the amount of $30,000 or more, and fled to Texas. His whole liabilities amount to about $200,000. He was at the tip-top of fashion.

Two persons, named Powell and Norris, fought a duel in Delaware, because one had refused to give the other his hand. They had one shot each, at a respectful distance, without harm, and went away *satisfied.*

A man named Hall, was shot by a person named Gitting, at Long Green, Md. last week. Mr. G. was shooting game on the premises of Hall, after he had been requested not to do so, by Mr. H. who, it appears, was killed on repeating the request. Gitting has been held to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Horrible Murders.—Mrs. Houseman, wife of Geo. E. Houseman, an oyster dealer in the coasting trade and at the time absent on a voyage home from Virginia, was murdered, together with her child, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on the evening of the 25th of December. The house was set on fire, but the light was perceived and the fire extinguished. The bodies were half consumed, but bore marks of the murder. Many valuable articles were stolen, but $1,000, supposed to have been the object of the murderers escaped their search. A reward of $1000 is offered for the discoverey of the murderers. Since the above was written *Polly Bodine*, the *sister* of Capt. Houseman, has been detected as the fiendish murderer. She has a husband in the State prison. Her paramour, named *Waite*, of this city is supposed to be implicated, and has been arrested.

TEXAN REVOLUTION.

Republished (with additions) at Washington, D. C., from the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

To which is added,—

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, ON THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, AND THE LATE OUTRAGE IN CALIFORNIA—REPUBLISHED, WITH ADDITIONS, FROM THE LIBERATOR. By Probus.

This is a pamphlet of about 100 large octavo pages. Only a small part consists of the republications; the additions being ten or twelve times larger than the originals. The subjects discussed, are:—

I. The history and merits of the Texan Revolution, under the following heads:

1. The perfidy of the President, and the lawless proceedings of citizens of the United States, who went to Texas "to sow a rebellion."

2. Kindness, hospitality, and generosity of the Mexicans; ingratitude and treachery of the revolutionists.

3. Pretexts of the Revolution. Under this head is a very full account of the political changes which have taken place in Mexico, and of their causes;—the working of the Federative or Federal form of Government, as compared with the Consolidated or Central, in the South American States; a comparative history of *Nullification* in Mexico and the United States; the difference between the South American Federal and Central systems substantially that between our present form of government, and the form proposed by ALEXANDER HAMILTON; the political history of the South American States, and the history and prospects of nullification in the United States, some test of the comparative value of the two systems.

4. Real Causes of the Texan Revolution.

II. The subject of the second Part, or Letter, is the design of annexing Texas to this Union, *at the first session of the next Congress.* The subdivisions of this subject are:—

1. Review of a letter (said to have been, originally, private,) of ex-Governor Gilmer, of Virginia, on the necessity of the speedy annexation of Texas.

2. The principles, speeches, reports, official correspondence, and operations of the leading and confidential friends of John Tyler, in the Cabinet, and in Congress; the alliance between them and the leading members of the democratic party for the extension and perpetuation of slavery and the slave trade, by the acquisition of Texas and California; the outrage committed by Commodore Jones in the latter province, a part, and in execution, of the secret schemes of the cabinet, and a natural result of their spirit and purposes; the ostensible reasons for that outrage examined.

3. The determination and tendency of their policy to bring about a war between the United States of the one part, and Mexico and Great Britain of the other; it being perfectly understood that the former cannot be despoiled of territory fifteen times as large as the State of New-York, and eighty times as large as Massachusetts, without war with Great Britain, as well as with her

4. The Oregon Bill, a part of the said schemes.

5. The questions of *Visitation* and *Search*, on the coast of Africa, for the arrest of slave trading pirates; the actual extent of the slave trade, and its exclusive prosecution under the American flag; the Quintuple and Ashburton Treaties, Gen. Cass's pamphlet and correspondence in France.

6. Negotiations of our government with Mexico for the cession of Texas and California, from the accession of Gen. Jackson to the present time; Character and proceedings of Messrs. Poinsett and Butler, ministers of the United States, in Mexico; suppression, and probable destruction of official documents; *corruption* brought to light; correspondence of Messrs. Webster and Thompson, with Messrs. de Bocanegra and Almonte; *mistranslations*, in our Department of State, and in our Legation at Mexico, of Mexican official documents.

APPENDIX.

1. John Quincy Adams's opinion of the conduct of our government towards Mexico, extracted from his address to his constituents, September 12, 1812.

2. Collection of Proclamations of neutrality, issued by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Van Buren, and Tyler.

☞ For Sale at this Office.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

JUST published, and for sale at 143 Nassau street, fourth part of "The Legion of Liberty!" being a remonstrance of some of the Free Men, States, and Presses, to the Texan Rebellion, against the laws of Nature and of Nations. Price 6 cts. single; 50 cts. per dozen.

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THIS institution occupies one of the most pleasant and healthy situations in Chester county, Pa. on the mail route between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and about 12 miles northwest of Wilmington, Delaware. With each of the above-mentioned places, there is an easy communication by means of stages.

The course of mathematical instruction will include algebra, geometry, plane and spherical trigonometry, surveying, mensuration, astronomy, &c.

The ordinary branches of an English education, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, composition, &c.—will be thoroughly taught. Instruction will also be given in book-keeping, and in the Latin and French languages. The study of Botany will be made thorough and practical—the pupils with their teacher, will make frequent excursions, for the examination of plants, during the season of flowers.

Parents may rest assured that the most careful attention will be paid to the health and morals of the pupils. The neighborhood has acquired no small degree of distinction for its highly intellectual and moral standing.

Scholars, coming from a distance will be expected to board at the institution, where they will be under the constant care of the teacher.

TERMS:—For tuition, boarding, washing, &c. $30 per term of *eleven weeks*, one half payable in advance. An extra charge of $4, will be made for instruction in either of the languages. Boys, under twelve years, studying the common branches only, may be admitted for $25 per term. Pupils will furnish their own wash-basins and towels. Books and stationery furnished at the usual prices.

The term will commence the first second day in the eleventh month (November). There will be two vacations; one in the spring, the other in the fall.

JONATHAN LAMBORN, *Principal.*
JEREMIAH HAYHURST, *Teacher.*

Chester co. Pa. August 31, 1843. 6m.

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal.

THE best coal, of the above description, selected carefully for family use, can be had by leaving orders with J. M. McKim, at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

August